

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 655.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

HORNTON-STREET CHAPEL, KENSINGTON.

This Place of Worship will (D.V.) be RE-OPENED—under the Ministry of the Rev. S. BIRD—on TUESDAY, June 1st, when the Rev. R. VAUGHAN, D.D., will Preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock, and the Rev. W. LANDELS in the Evening at Seven o'clock. In the Afternoon a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when Addresses will be delivered by various Ministers and Friends.

Dinner at Two o'clock; Tickets, 2s. 6d. Tea at Half-past Five; Tickets, 1s. each. To be had of Mr. Rackham, Secretary, 2, Terrace, Kensington.

LOWER-STREET CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.

The above place of worship will be RE-OPENED on LORD'S DAY next, May 23, 1858, on which occasion Three Sermons will be preached (D.V.) In the Morning, at a Quarter before Eleven, by the Rev. PAXTON HOOD, of Offord-road Chapel. In the Afternoon, at Three o'clock, by the Rev. M. A. HENDERSON, of Claremont Chapel. In the Evening, at Half-past Six, by the Rev. CHARLES BRAKE, Minister of the place.

Collections after each service in aid of the funds for repairing the Chapel.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, for the PROHIBITION of the LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

ANNUAL MEETING in EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY 26th May.

Addresses by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., the Mayor of Exeter, Rev. Canon Jenkins (of Down), Rev. Dr. McKerrrow, F. H. Cotterell, Esq., J. H. Raper, Esq., &c.

Chair taken at Seven o'clock. Doors open at Six.

Tickets to be obtained at Horsell's, 13, Paternoster-row; Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row; Partridge and Co., 34, Paternoster-row; and Tweedie's, 337, Strand.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the CHILDREN will take place at the INSTITUTION, on THURSDAY, May 27th, when the Chair will be taken by the President, JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., at Eleven o'clock precisely.

Governors and Subscribers, and their Friends, can have Tickets on applying at the Office of the Society.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, on THURSDAY, May 20th, 1858.

The Chair to be taken by the Right Honourable the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, at Three o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., J. C. Marshman, Esq., and the Revs. H. Venn, Cotton Mather (Benares), J. Murray Mitchell (Bombay), and J. Mullens (Calcutta), are expected to attend.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Acting
E. B. UNDERHILL, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM KNIGHT,
WILLIAM ARTHUR.

Tickets may be obtained at the Society's office, 5, Robert-street, Adelphi; Messrs. Seeley's, Hanover-street, Fleet-street, and Islington-green; Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street; Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Messrs. Heylin, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's Church-yard; and at the offices of the Church Missionary, London Missionary, Wesleyan Missionary, Baptist Missionary, and Religious Tract Societies.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the Society's office, and also by Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., 1, Pall Mall, East, and by the Secretaries.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.—The Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education.

The NEXT SESSION will commence SEPTEMBER 6th, when there will be VACANCIES for MALE and FEMALE STUDENTS. MALE and FEMALE TEACHERS who have completed their term of Training are Open to Engagements.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A., the College, Homerton, London, N.E.

DEPOSITORY.—A new Catalogue of School Books and Materials may be had on application.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—His Royal

Highness the Prince Consort, and the Royal Commissioners of Fine Art, having requested C. W. Cope, Esq., R.A., to paint a picture of "A Puritan Family Embarking for New England," for the purpose of embellishing the House of Lords, have honoured Messrs. LLOYD (Brothers) and Co., with the use of the picture for the purpose of Exhibition at their Gallery, 90, GRACECHURCH-STREET, they have the pleasure to invite to its inspection those parties who feel an interest in the subject.

Admission Free, on presentation of Address Card. From Ten to Five daily.

A LADY, aged Twenty-one, who has resided one year in England, and is conversant with the Language, desires an ENGAGEMENT in a FAMILY or SCHOOL. She instructs her Pupils thoroughly in the German Grammar and in French, Conversationally and Grammatically. A moderate salary required, and Dissenters preferred.

Address, J. V., Post-office, Norwich.

WANTED, immediately, in a Private House of Business in the Country, an IMPROVER, or APPRENTICE to the DRESSMAKING. A moderate premium required.

For further particulars apply to "Alpha," Post-office, Bal-dock, Herts.

A LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as a DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS to YOUNG CHILDREN. Would be happy to make herself useful in any capacity not menial.

Address, A. B., Mr. Brunker's, 2, Inverness-terrace, Bishop's-road, W.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS for a DAY SCHOOL, in connexion with a Congregational Church in Essex.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. Harvey, Bookseller, Colchester.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged WIDOW, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER, or in any useful capacity.

Address, A. B., Mr. Edwards, 6, Lea-bridge-road, Clapton, Middlesex, N.E.

TO DRAPERS.—G. OSBORN, No. 1, High-street, Leicester, has an OPENING for a respectable Business YOUNG MAN. Also an APPRENTICE.

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER'S ASSISTANT.—WANTED, a respectable and competent YOUNG MAN, lately out of his time.

Address, Mr. Barcham, Bookseller, Reading.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A CHEMIST and DRUGGIST is in want of an APPRENTICE. Premium not so much an object as the obtaining of a well-principled industrious Youth.

Address, H. P., Messrs. Meggeson and Company, 61, Cannon-street, City.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN in the above Trades, either separate or combined. Has a thorough knowledge of both branches. Would have no objection to make himself useful. Three years' good character.

Address, L. L., 88, Park-street, Camden-town, London.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, who understands the GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE. Good references required. A member of a Congregational Church will be preferred. Also a JUNIOR HAND wishing for improvement.

Apply, Mr. Hy. Hicks, Grocer, &c., South Lincolnshire.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A VACANCY occurs for an intelligent YOUTH of about Sixteen as an APPRENTICE, in an old-established House in the TEA and GROCERY TRADE, in the West of London.

Applications, in the handwriting of the Youth, to J. P., 7, Eastcheap, City, E.C.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four seasons. School Re-opens July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.

Mr. CARRIYER receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.

The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.

Terms, 30l. per Annum. Pupils under Ten Years of Age, 25l. per Annum.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Pentworth, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Baywater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.

LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MISS DAVIES (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies), in returning thanks to her Friends for the liberal patronage she has hitherto received, begs to announce the removal of her Establishment from Chapel House to more eligible premises in the High-street, where, after the Midsummer recess, she will have ample accommodation for a few additional pupils; and to those Parents who may entrust their daughters to her care, she can conscientiously ensure the comforts of home combined with careful instruction in the usual branches of a liberal education.

References:—Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. J. Brown, Northampton; Rev. J. Bowen, Macclesfield; Rev. H. Hatchelor, Sheffield; Rev. R. Eland, Leek, Staffordshire; Rev. T. Jeffery, Daventry; Rev. T. Thomas, Wellingborough; Rev. G. Nicholson, Northampton; Rev. J. Gill, Sudbury, Suffolk; and the Parents of Pupils.

BANK of DEPOSIT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK of DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,
25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

March 16, 1858.
A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:—

"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."

The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,
H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

2235, 205 ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE:
37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

(Certified by the Registrar pursuant to Statute 6 and 7 William IV., c. 32.)

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MONEY READY to be ADVANCED upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Securities, repayable either in one sum or by instalments. The Law Charges are fixed, and properties mortgaged can be redeemed upon equitable terms.

For prospectuses and further information, apply at the Office of the Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, between the hours of Nine and Five.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1847. BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple-bar Branch).

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

SURVEYOR.—John Mann, Esq.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

January, 1847, to December, 1851, 8,150 policies, for £553,303

" 1852, " " 1854, 3,257 " " 679,951

" 1857, " " 1857, 3,450 " " 760,966

Eleven years . . . 9,857 £1,993,620

Annual Income . . . £25,463

RESULTS OF MR. F. G. P. NELSON'S VALUATION.

At the 31st of December last, there were 7,493 policies in force, for Assurances amounting to 1,519,814l. 8s. 6d.

The total present value of all the assets, £ s. d.
realised and contingent, amounts to . . . 781,333 11 1

Present value of liabilities . . . 743,933 17 4

Difference, or surplus . . . 35,394 13 10

In terms of the Deed of Settlement, one-tenth of the surplus must be set apart for the purposes of the "Reserve Fund," and consequently the remaining nine-tenths fall to be appropriated amongst the various participating policy-holders, according to their respective interests therein. This sum, amounting to £1,856l. 4s. 5d., will suffice to assign a cash bonus of exactly 27½ per cent. on the premiums now entitled to profits, including those which did not share in the last division three years since, and reversionary bonus of equivalent value, as seen by the following examples of policies of 1,000l., on which three premiums have been paid:—

Age when Assured.	Reversionary Bonus.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	40 7 4
30	44 10 3
40	50 13 5
50	60 15 0
60	81 17 3

Policies for the whole term of Life sent year, will share in the next Triennial Division.

By order, JAMES NELSON, Secretary.



ORIGINAL
DEFECTIVE

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Office: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 4L. PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF SICKNESS,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988L.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?"

try RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S, who sell none but the BEST TEAS and COFFEES, 42, Borough (first from the Railway Station); 71 and 72, Borough; and 22, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Our very superior SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, of which we hold an extensive stock, are now in brilliant condition.

AT TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN,

For PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c. Being imported from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, they are only charged half the usual duty. Pint Samples of either sent for 12 Stamps. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Terms, cash, or approved reference prior to delivery.

"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry."

"H. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., London Hospital."

The Analysis of Dr. Lethbridge sent free upon application.
WELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, MARK-LANE, E.C.

ANY GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in SHAVING is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous. Price 3s. and 4s. each, or through the post free per Post-office order or stamps, 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.

S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

GENTLEMEN, if you want a treat, try JAMES'S PATENT TROUSERS, a perfect and elegant fit, falling gracefully over the instep, with or without straps, giving that freedom and comfort so necessary in walking or riding. If you try them once, you will never change your tailor. The texture and pattern are the best the English Market can produce. The price 17s. 6d. to 25s.

10, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square.

PARASOLS.—The greatest Novelty in Parasols is the "TARTAN," price 20s., to be had only of the Patentees, W. and J. SANGSTER, Manufacturers to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess Royal.

PARASOLS made of IRISH LACE, also in LYONS SILKS of the most magnificent patterns.

W. and J. SANGSTER,

140, Regent-street. 75, Chesham-st.

94, Fleet-street. 10, Royal Exchange.

N.B. Parasols for general use from 7s. 6d. each.

OPENING OF A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE,
324 and 325, HIGH HOLBORN, opposite Gray's-inn.

NOW OPEN with an unrivalled Display of made-up Dresses, Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Barages, and Muslins.

N.B. Worthy of especial notice.

The Shepherd Check Flounced Dress, made up and trimmed with velvet, 12s. 6d.

The new French Flounced Muslins, made up with Jacket complete, 10s. 6d.

The new Delhi Mantle, a great novelty, One Guinea.

The 'Scarboro' Tweed Cloak for the seaside, 10s. 6d.

Country orders faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S General Furnishing IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantel-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Enlarged and Revised Edition, containing Designs of Furniture suited to the most elaborate or economical style of Furnishing, with estimates showing the necessary outlay for fitting up large or small Houses in a comfortable and substantial manner. The drawings in this work are priced and lucidly described in the appendix, so that persons at a distance wishing to purchase one or more articles only, may, by stating the numbers selected in the Catalogue, avoid the expense and inconvenience of a journey to London, and at the same time secure all the advantages which the metropolis only can afford (to be had gratis), of HOWITT and CO., General House Furnishers, 220, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, 220, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

SARL and SONS' ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their very splendid STOCK of ARGENTINE SILVER, which continues to be the best substitute for solid silver, and has stood the test of sixteen years' trial. A large show-room in their new building is expressly fitted up for the display of articles manufactured in this metal. The stock comprises dinner, tea, and breakfast services, with every article for the table and sideboard. The Argentine silver spoons and forks are especially recommended for appearance, economy, and durability.

	Best quality	Pattern	Double Thread	King's Pattern
12 Table Forks	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
12 Table Spoons	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9 0
Fish Knives	0 18 6	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 4 6

16 15 0 24 7 0 26 18 0
Discount for cash, £10 per cent. 1 13 6 2 8 6 2 13 6

Complete Service 15 1 6 21 8 6 24 4 6

These services may be fitted complete in mahogany case at a small additional charge. Any article can be had separately at the same price. One set of corner dishes and covers, 11L. 11s.; one set of dish covers—viz., one 20-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch—four covers in all, 13L. 13s.; full size tea and coffee service, 11L. 11s.; cruet frames, 35s.; salvers, 18s., &c. An enlarged and costly book of engravings, with the prices attached, is just published, and may be obtained on application or by letter. Estimates of services of plate given.—SarL and Sons (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

WATCHES.—SARL and SONS, WATCH

and CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL, invite attention to their new and splendid Stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of their own Manufacture, each Warranted, and Twelve Months' Trial allowed. LONDON MADE PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

SILVER CASES.

Patent Lever Watches, in double-backed, plain, or engine-turned cases, the movements with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamelled dial, hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up. 4 4 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped. 5 5 0

GOLD CASES.

Patent Lever Watches, in engine-turned or hand-somely engraved double-backed gold cases, with richly ornamented gold dials and figures, the movements with the improvements, i.e., detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, and maintaining power. 11 11 0
Ditto, extra improvements, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0

HORIZONTAL FLAT WATCHES, OF HIGHLY FINISHED CONSTRUCTION.

SILVER CASES.

Horizontal Silver Watches, very flat, jewelled in four holes, engine-turned cases, and enamel dials. 2 15 0
Ditto, ditto, highly finished, silver dials. 3 10 0

GOLD CASES.

Horizontal Gold Watches, with highly finished movements, jewelled in four holes, double backed, engine-turned cases, enamel dials. 6
Ditto, with beautifully engraved cases, and chased gold dials. 7 10 0

A Selection can be made from upwards of 1,000 Watches. Books containing Drawings and Prices may be had on application.

Watches will be forwarded to every part of the Kingdom, free of expense, in answer to orders containing a remittance.

SARL and SONS, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTURERS (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 17

and 18, Cornhill.—A spacious and magnificent gallery is fitted up in SarL and Sons' new building, for the display of SILVER PLATE. The entire stock is just finished, and comprises every article requisite for the table or sideboard. The patterns are from the most recent designs.

FIDDLE PATTERN SPOONS AND FORKS.

	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30	at 7	4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	7 6 8
12 Table Forks	30	7	4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	7 6 8
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	4	3 13 4
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	4	3 13 4
4 Sauce Ladles	10	7	10	3 18 4
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls				1 0 0
1 Fish Slice				2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	10	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 3 6
1 Moist-sugar Spoon				0 8 6
1 Sugar Sifter				0 15 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle				0 13 6

57 16 2

COTTAGE PATTERN SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE.

	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	23	at 10	0	11 10 0
Sugar Basin	11	11	0	6 1 0
Milk Ewer	8	11	0	4 8 0
Coffee Pot	28	10	0	14 0 0

35 19 0

KING'S PATTERN SPOONS AND FORKS.

	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40	at 7	6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	7	6	9 7 6
12 Table Forks	40	7	6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	7	6	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	11	7	6	4 2 6
1 Soup Ladle	11	7	6	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles	11	8	0	4 8 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls				1 19 0
1 Fish Slice				3 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	14	8	0	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon				0 15 0
1 Sugar Sifter				1 3 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle				1 3 0

76 5 0

QUEEN'S PATTERN SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, HIGHLY CHASED.

	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	24	at 10	6	12 12 0
Sugar Basin	12	11	6	6 18 0
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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccliaistical Affairs.

A CONTINGENT PRESCRIPTION.

BEFORE this week's impression of our paper is distributed amongst its readers, it is quite possible that public events may have taken a turn which will render inapplicable the advice contained in the paragraphs that follow. At the time of our writing, it seems to be regarded as certain that her Majesty's Government will sustain a defeat in the House of Commons on Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure. It is freely rumoured, and is, for many reasons, highly probable, that Lord Derby will seize the occasion to make a fresh appeal to the country. Believing such a step to be, on the whole, far from unlikely, and, if resolved upon at all, imminent, we deem it wise to anticipate it, and to suggest to our friends two or three considerations which, we confidently trust, will have weight with them in determining their mode of meeting the expected crisis.

We are extremely anxious, in the first place, to put them on their guard against allowing themselves to be dragged by the vehemence of partizans into the decision of a great national issue, upon a transient and narrow basis. Great efforts will be made by both Conservatives and Whig-Liberals, to turn the next general election into a contest in which the *policy* which is to be pursued by this country during the next five or six years shall be subordinated to the heated passions of the hour. The same tactics will, no doubt, be resorted to this year as last. The electors will be seduced, as much as possible, into the delivery of a verdict on a *special case*, about which their information is necessarily incomplete, and diverted from any practical declaration of the leading principles on which they desire to see the government of this empire conducted. Some taking "cry" will be got up on each side, before the power of which it will be sought to sweep the sober reason of the constituencies. "No confiscation," on the one side, "No traitorous desertion of our heroic countrymen in India," on the other, will probably be yelled out by partizans who, were they to discuss the matter in dispute, would discover, in the course of five minutes' calm conversation, that in all substantial respects they are perfectly agreed. It is to the interest of the ruling cliques, whether Whig or Tory, to make an appeal to the constituencies turn mainly on some episodic quarrel between themselves, and to give more prominence to *names* than to principles. In the spring of 1857 the country was lashed into fury on the subject of the Chinese war, and confidence in Palmerston was the rallying cry of the Liberals. An immense majority was the response made to this narrow appeal—and to what purpose? The Chinese war was never again mentioned, and confidence in Palmerston is already gone. We wish to caution our friends against being hurried into the adoption of any merely fugitive or personal issue. They will have to select members whose votes will contribute to shape the course of Government for some few years to come—and we implore them to give their primary attention, not to a partizan squabble between the "ins" and the

"outs," but to the general political character and principles of the members whom they support.

In the very front of these principles, our friends, we should hope, will be disposed, at the present moment, to place that which should regulate our future government of India. If they will but steer clear of the shoals of faction, they will find it easy enough to give a distinct intimation of their views upon this most important matter, without committing themselves to either side of the present dispute. Candidates may be found on both sides who have plenty to urge in support of their party, but who, nevertheless, whichever side they take, will be found utterly unworthy of being returned or restored to Parliament. Whether Lord Canning's Oude proclamation is or is not to be condemned, is a question about which there will be little difference of opinion, unless it be found that in India, contrary to the opinion of Sir James Outram and of Sir George Clerk, and (it is understood) of Sir John Lawrence also, "confiscation of the soil," is not "confiscation of the soil," as we understand it in Europe. And whether Lord Ellenborough's despatch condemning that proclamation is or is not a temperate document, or whether its immediate publication was or was not discreet, are questions upon which most men will be inclined to pronounce unfavourably, unless it be made to appear that Lord Canning had already assumed to himself a superiority to all the forms of courtesy, and all liability to criticism, and had thereby made it imperative to inflict upon him the severest and sternest of rebukes. The proclamation may not be so bad as it looks, or it may be much worse than the friends of the Governor-General represent—the despatch condemning it, and the premature publication of that despatch, may not be so indiscreet as the Whigs would make it out to be, or it may be a greater mistake than unbiassed observers suppose. But these are questions which it is impracticable for electors fairly to settle, until far more information is before them than any which they now possess. It would be sheer folly, therefore, to make the election turn on such points. But candidates may and should be required, quite irrespectively of any opinion they may entertain on this very restricted matter of difference, to declare their determination that, so far as their voice and votes can go, they will insist upon India being governed with a view to Indian, and not merely to British interests—in a spirit of justice and humanity, not of severity and vengeance,—and by means of a real responsibility of its rulers to the Parliament of this country, and not of a sham responsibility which must never be called to account lest some noble lord's feelings should be thereby hurt. These are guarantees which may very properly be exacted of all candidates, and which will be as useful five years hence as they are now, without making it necessary to decide, what, until more information be afforded them, the electors cannot satisfactorily decide—whether Lord Canning is as wrong as he seems, or Lord Ellenborough as indiscreet as at first blush would appear.

We need scarcely add, that should a general election immediately occur, the friends of religious equality are bound to demand sufficient security that the principle of non-intervention by the State in religious affairs shall be rigidly carried out in the future government of India. They will do well to protest against the patronage of idolatry and against affording it any support out of public funds—but they will also need to guard against the still more insidious and more dangerous form in which religious equality may be violated—the State patronage, and public pecuniary support, of Christianity in India. These are the general principles which, quite independent of party conflicts, and equally sound and valuable at all times, we would urge our friends to regard as of first importance in the coming struggle—and they may rely upon it that if they do their duty in giving due prominence to the policy which rests upon them, they may safely leave the cause of Ellenborough v.

Canning, and of the Whig families v. The Tories, to be solved by time and events.

Consistent and intelligent advocates of religious equality will give, we anticipate, in the expected general election, a conspicuous place to sound Parliamentary reform. If they can obtain from candidates a hearty recognition of the principles set forth in what is commonly referred to as the Guildhall programme, so much the better. At any rate, the subject ought not to be neglected by any electors who desire a thorough change of our ecclesiastical policy. If the legislative triumph of "Christian willinghood" be our end, Parliamentary reform offers the means indispensable to the attainment of it. We see how public opinion daily advances in the direction we most desire—and we cannot shut our eyes to the immense impulse which would be given to our object, by an adequate constitutional expression of that opinion. To treat lightly, or as a mere secondary matter, the amendment of our representative system, and that, too, out of professed regard for great ecclesiastical ends, would be tantamount to rushing into battle with our swords glued in our scabbards. No intelligent Voluntary, we trust, will be guilty of so transparent a mistake.

But, on the other hand, we earnestly conjure our electoral friends to stand firmly by that ecclesiastical policy which their past efforts have done so much to advance. They cannot now safely recede an inch from the position they have won. Save where there is no help for it, they ought not to put up with half-heartedness in this matter, whatever may be the plausibility of professions made on others. There is radical unsoundness in any Liberal candidate who does not cheerfully come up to our present demands. "Abolition of Church-rates, total and immediate," is the least which can be required as the condition of our support. Our friends must secure the most explicit understanding on this point. And even this, we think, ought to be regarded as the *minimum* of their ecclesiastical *sine qua non*. Let more be aimed at wherever there is a possibility of obtaining more. Wherever it can be done, let preference be given to men who are known to sympathise with the entire policy which complements that fragment of it. Above all, let every exertion be made to secure representatives whose character affords sufficient depth of soil to admit of large principles taking root, and finding perennial nourishment, therein.

The principal object we have in view, however, in preparing this "contingent prescription" is to put our readers on the alert, and to caution them against being allured into the mistake of contesting the next general election on the minor issue of the merits or demerits of particular men, touching an isolated question of policy. Let the issue comprehend great principles, rather than ephemeral party disputes, and settle the general tenor of our Imperial policy, rather than how a proclamation is to be interpreted, or what is the etiquette to be observed in writing a secret despatch! Never was a more flagrant faction fight than that which the ex-officials have just got up in the House of Commons. Never were party motives more obtrusively apparent. We make no secret of our conviction that the Government have, in this dispute, common sense, policy, justice, and religion on their side—and we trust that any future House of Commons will affirm the principles on which they are acting. But this we say, that the judgment of the country ought to be pronounced on general principles, not on a special case—and that since, for aught we can tell, the next Parliament may sit for several years, the constituencies should aim at the return of men capable of guiding to great ends the policy of the nation, rather than be anxious to give a momentary triumph to either party on the single question now under discussion.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

DUDLEY.—ANOTHER VOLUNTARY RATE.—On Thursday, a parish meeting was held in the vestry of St. Thomas's Church, for the purpose of providing

funds to defray the necessary expenses connected with the church, for the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. Browne, the Vicar, presided. Mr. Wigginton proposed that the sums necessary should be raised by voluntary contributions, and that the churchwardens be authorised to take the necessary steps for obtaining the same. Mr. Millward seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Cook said he was very glad the meeting had been characterised by such a friendly spirit, and hoped the course adopted was approved by the Vicar. The Vicar: Oh, I fully approve of it. Mr. Cook said he was very glad to hear it, and was sure they were coming round to the voluntary system. The Vicar: No, Samuel, we're not "coming," we are driven to it. (Laughter.) A subscription was commenced in the room, and about 14l. contributed. The Vicar promised to give 10l. if nine other gentlemen would give 10l. each.

VOLUNTARY RATE AT BRIDGEWATER.—For several years no attempt has been made to enforce a rate in the parishes of St. Mary or St. John's, but a new district having been formed within the last three years, called Trinity, the churchwardens last year stole a march on the Dissenters and quietly made a rate of 2d. in the pound. As soon as it became known, a public meeting was called, the proceedings denounced, and a committee formed to resist the rate, which was successfully done—only 17l. out of 70l. being collected. On Easter Tuesday the Dissenters succeeded in electing a churchwarden on whom they could depend. It having been made known that a vestry was called for the purpose of making a rate, on Friday last there was a strong muster of the anti-rate party, but the churchwardens, seeing how matters stood, contented themselves with producing an estimate of the expenses of the year (about 500l.) without venturing to propose a rate, leaving it to the rate-payers to suggest how these expenses were to be met, whereupon it was proposed by Mr. F. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Whitby, "That in the opinion of this meeting the best mode of raising the funds necessary for defraying the expenses of conducting religious worship at Trinity Church is by voluntary subscriptions." The resolution was carried with only three dissentients. One of the churchwardens having asked the anti-rate party to provide the machinery for carrying out the proposition, it was moved and carried that the churchwardens be requested to lay the resolution of the vestry before the congregation assembling in Trinity Church, they being the proper persons to take action thereon.

VOLUNTARY CHURCH-RATES AT YORK.—At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of St. Sampson, on Thursday, the proposal of a rate of 2d. in the pound was met by the amendment, "That there be no rate, that the necessary expenses be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and that the churchwardens be requested to collect the same." The amendment was carried by 25 to 8 votes. In the parish of St. Crux, of the same city, the churchwardens carried the question so far as to demand a poll—which has never taken place; the churchwardens being ashamed of the business. In the united parishes of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and St. John Delpike, a rate was refused by 21 to 19 on a show of hands, and carried by 56 to 48 on a poll.

TURVILLE.—At a vestry meeting recently held in this parish, the Rev. Mr. Carey in the chair, a rate of 2d. in the pound having been proposed, an amendment was moved by Mr. S. Leake, and seconded by Mr. Read, that the funds necessary for carrying on the service in that place of worship be raised by four quarterly collections at church-doors, and if sufficient be not thus contributed, a call be made on the parishioners for voluntary contributions to make up the sum estimated, which was lost by a majority of four.

A VOLUNTARY RATE.—ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—In this parish a committee has been formed to raise the amount by voluntary subscription, and thus avoid the necessity of making a church-rate.

THE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION of Thursday night ought to be decisive. By a majority of seventy-four the Lower House has voted the total, the immediate, and the unconditional abolition of the odious impost. All wise well-wishers of the Church of England will be glad of the result. The main struggle is to come. The Lords will reject the Bill if they dare, and they will dare, unless they see that such rejection would be resented by the whole country as an insult and a wrong. The failure of the Jews and the success of the Romanists alike prove how hopeless it is to appeal against the bigotry of our Hereditary Legislators except through the medium of their fears. The lesson must not be thrown away on the opponents of Church-rates. Let the Upper House once become convinced that the people are in earnest about the matter, and the work is done. Meanwhile every one who resists the imposition of the rate helps on materially the final abolition of the rate-imposing law.—*Daily News*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—On Sunday evening an immense crowd assembled at the west door long before the time appointed for admission to the public. The door was opened at half-past six, and in about five minutes every part of the Abbey apportioned for the congregation was completely filled. The effect produced by the whole congregation joining in the simple tune and words of the Evening Hymn was very striking. The preacher was the Bishop of Oxford, whose text was chosen from Acts i. 9: "And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, He was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight." The sermon lasted exactly an hour, and, says the *Times*,

"did not seem long, which is, in fact, saying that it was a very good one. for, in general, sermons of an hour's length merely serve to illustrate the truth of the old adage, *that the half is far better than the whole*."

THE REV. GEORGE LYNCH COTTON, D.D., head master of Marlborough School, was, on Thursday, consecrated Bishop of Calcutta. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of eight other bishops, in Westminster Abbey.

Religious Intelligence.

VALEDICTORY SERVICE, HUNTINGDON.—A crowded public meeting of a very gratifying and interesting character was held at the Institution Hall on Tuesday, the 11th inst., for the purpose of giving expression to the regard and esteem felt for the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., who was about leaving Huntingdon for a more extended sphere of labour in connexion with Maze Pond Chapel, Southwark. The Rev. J. K. Holland, of St. Ives, the senior minister in the county, presided. The engagements of the evening commenced with singing and prayer, after which speeches were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Foster, Mr. Easty, a deputation from Maze Pond, Mr. W. Heaton, London; Mr. D. Martin, of Godmanchester; Mr. Thos. Coote, of Fenstanton. Mr. Martin thanked Mr. Millard for his exertions on behalf of the literary and scientific institution; and Mr. Coote made some remarks on the sentiment proposed from the chair, which was, "Success to Home and Foreign Missions, and the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Millard for promoting them." He also alluded to Mr. Millard's removal as losing a friend in philanthropic usefulness. During the evening a purse containing 40l. from the church and congregation of Union Chapel, and friends of the Rev. J. H. Millard; a writing-desk from the inquirers' class; and an elegant walking-stick from the working men's class, were presented to the Rev. J. H. Millard as testimonials of esteem. An Argentine silver tea-pot, cream-jug, and sugar-basin, were presented to Mrs. Millard for a similar purpose. About 500 persons were present, and the audience appeared highly gratified. Previous to the meeting about 260 people sat down to a public tea. The Rev. J. H. Millard entered upon his labours at Maze Pond on Sunday, the 16th.

COLESHILL ST. INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ATHERSTONE.—Anniversary services commemorating the opening of the New Independent Chapel, Colehill-street, Atherstone, Warwickshire, were held on Sunday last, May 16th, on which occasion the Rev. Professor Allott, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, preached two sermons. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. T. Hall, of Hartshill, and James Read, Minister of the chapel. The collections amounted to 25l., which with 40l., the proceeds of a bazaar held previously, will be applied to the building fund of the new chapel.

NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the ministers connected with the monthly united service in this town, held on the 27th of April, the Rev. P. J. Wright in the chair, an address of sympathy and affection to the Rev. W. Jones, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Derby-road Chapel, was adopted with great cordiality. Subsequently a meeting was held in the People's College, of some 150 of his friends, presided over by the Rev. E. G. Cecil. The Rev. J. Lewitt presented Mr. Jones with an address from the meeting, expressive of their regard for himself and Mrs. Jones, accompanied by a purse of 35l., contributed by those who had benefited by the preaching and pastoral labours of their friend who was about to leave them. Mr. Jones replied in suitable terms. The Rev. W. Underwood gave his assurance that a kind and cordial welcome would be given to their friend in Derby, and that very encouraging prospects of usefulness were open before him. The Rev. G. F. Stevenson, B.A., closed the meeting with a short address.

GRAYS, ESSEX.—On Friday, May 4, the foundation-stone of the new Congregational Chapel in this place was laid. At half-past three o'clock, Alderman Wire, with the building committee, and ministers, and deacons of various neighbouring churches entered the ground. The ceremony commenced by singing. The trowel was presented by Mr. J. Gould, surveyor and architect, Gravesend, to Mr. Alderman Wire, after which the worthy alderman laid the stone in truly masonic style, supplementing that act by an eloquent speech. He gave a clear exposition of the principles of Nonconformists, and vindicated the position they took up with reference to the church as established by law. The Rev. D. J. Evans, minister of St. David's, Lewisham-road, then offered the dedicatory prayer, in the absence of the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester. After another hymn had been sung, the concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Morison, of South Ockendon, and the proceedings of the afternoon were brought to a close. The company then present retired to the Wesleyan Chapel, kindly lent for the occasion, and partook of tea. Afterwards, a public meeting was held, presided over by William Eve, Esq., of Ockendon (Wesleyan); and most appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Morison and Dean, and Messrs. Eve and Cooper. This movement was inaugurated by the treasurer of the building fund, Mr. W. Winnett, of Gravesend, who kindly presented the ground and paid all the legal expenses. The English Congregational Chapel Building Society have, in the exercise of their generosity, promised a grant of 150l. Messrs. Wells and Perry, the treasurers of

the Essex Congregational Union, have also most liberally headed the subscription-list by figures representing 50l. Other kind friends in Essex, Gravesend, and London, have added their names to the list of donors; but 300l. more are required to make up the sum of 650l., the contract for the building.

MANCHESTER.—The Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester, has resigned his pastoral charge.

Correspondence.

OUR PUBLISHED MEETINGS.
To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If it be true, as is alleged, that public meetings have ceased to be attractive or efficacious, may it not also be true that this is, in some degree, attributable to the want of better management on the part of those who are responsible for the arrangements? Or—to put the question in a form which has a less curious aspect—would it not be well for both committees and audiences to agree to depart from what has become an established routine in such matters?

As an illustration of the existing order of things, take the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, last Thursday. The hour of commencement is ten o'clock, but I believe that the ladies who pack the central seats hurry there by eight o'clock, or soon after; and if they sit out the entire proceedings they spend eight hours in one posture, in a heated atmosphere, and frequently without hearing a speech which is worth half the amount of personal discomfort incurred. A long report—resolution after resolution—speech after speech—as though mankind during the month of May were braced up to unlimited intellectual and spiritual efforts; and as though half the quantity, with an improvement in the quality, would not be better for the auditory, and better for the object to be promoted.

On Thursday I visited Exeter Hall mainly for the purpose of hearing Mr. Mullens, whose admirable letters in your columns naturally raised high expectations. I did not go to the hall at eight o'clock, nor at nine, nor at ten—in fact I (in vulgar parlance) shirked one half of the two hours' preliminary proceedings, from the physical necessity for curtailment at one end or the other. Even then I had to wait nearly three hours before Mr. Mullens rose, for, in addition to the Rev. S. Martin, Mr. Lockhart, an established clergyman from Chelsea—who must have been put up simply because he was an established clergyman—delivered a homily which would have done for any meeting this month, and Mr. Noel spoke for three-quarters of an hour, and actually again and again quoted Mr. Mullens' pamphlet before his face, instead of allowing that gentleman to speak with all the fullness and freshness of one who had come from scenes of infamy and of horror! Well might that gentleman, in his evident disappointment at the sight of tired-out auditors moving off to their homes, or to their dinners, cuttingly say, that being "only a missionary just returned from India he could not expect to interest such a meeting!" That had the desired effect, and soon he held his audience spell-bound by his thrilling narratives and spirited appeals; but his enumeration of things which he might have said or described, had time permitted, showed how great a mistake had been made in not putting him forward at an earlier hour, and giving him full scope for an address which alone would have made the meeting as great a success, as—I fear I must add—it was, in an oratorical respect, a signal failure.

I know how many are the difficulties with which official personages have to contend on these occasions, and how frequently the most carefully considered plans will miscarry, but I call attention to these facts in the belief that a little attention to the subject of meeting reform, as well as other reforms, would be likely to revive, or increase, the power of an agency which has been worked with great effect by Nonconformists in days past, and ought not to languish now.

Your obedient servant,
May 17th. EXETER HALL.

Anniversary Meetings.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The annual meeting of this Board was held in Crosby Hall, on Wednesday evening, and was the largest and most influential meeting of the friends and supporters of the institution which has yet been held. Samuel Morley, Esq., occupied the chair, and was supported by Edward Miall, Esq., Edward Baines, Esq., John Crossley, Esq. (of Halifax), Messrs. Baxter, J. W. Willas, H. Sewell, W. B. Bourn, T. T. Curwen, T. E. Parsons, C. Jupe, S. Underhill, J. Morley, A. Morley, W. Underhill, H. Child, E. Pye Smith, A. Jennings, H. Rutt, S. Unwin, H. S. Skeats, &c.; Revs. James Parsons (of York) H. B. Creak, A. Reed, G. B. Johnson, T. Atkins, H. Ault, W. J. Unwin, F. Soden, A. Good, J. Kennedy, J. Woodwork, J. Ross.

The proceedings were opened by prayer, offered by Professor Creak.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening speech, said:—

A few days since I met a French Protestant minister who stated that he feared we were fast approaching to the state of things in France, where the Government undertook to do almost everything, leaving little for the community to do for itself—a state of things which he greatly deplored, as antagonistic to all real progress both in religion and education. At Homerton we are endeavouring to get into contact with parents, exciting them to interest themselves in the education of their children, and such efforts have been attended with the happiest results; and we hope that the teachers sent forth from that institution will, in their different spheres, carry out their operations in the spirit and with hearts warmed by the love of Christ, and will seek to imbue the minds of the young with right principles of action, which will ensure, with God's blessing, their future success in life. A short time since, the Rev. W. Frazer, minister of the Free Church, Paisley, visited Ireland and England as a deputation from a number of gentlemen in Glasgow, interested in national education. His object was to gather information relative to the working of existing systems, and the management of the

various training institutions. That gentleman has published his report in a pamphlet, entitled, "The State of our Educational Enterprises." It affords me the highest satisfaction to refer to his notice of the college at Homerton, and the testimony he has borne to its esteemed principal, with whom I have felt it both a pleasure and honour to be associated in this important movement.

I had the privilege of closely examining the working of this institution; and, although differing from the principal, Mr. Unwin, as to ecclesiastical theories, I think it no more than justice to him to bear my humble yet emphatic testimony to the admirable manner in which the institution is wrought; and to say that this institution is among the first of those institutions in England, to which I would apply were I requiring a teacher, having a profound consciousness of the responsibilities of his office, and practical skill for his every-day work. The schools are admirably arranged, and the course of instruction very judiciously distributed. The principal is well known to educationists for the truthfulness and energy of his educational expositions in various publications, but chiefly through the "Educator," a periodical I have read for years, as containing from time to time expositions of great breadth of thought as to principle, and of great suitableness as to practice. He is no less known for his self-sacrificing devotedness to the ecclesiastical dogma of which his institution is the exponent. His position is one of extreme arduousness; he stands alone, in the midst of institutions aided by the State, refusing all such assistance. Frowned on by a most influential section of his own communion, and with the deepest and widest current of popular sympathies sweeping over against him, he holds unwaveringly to his purpose. Rejecting the stimulus of Government examinations, he succeeds in training students, high in moral worth, to an equality of intellectual culture with those of other colleges, and secures for many of them equal salaries.

The report was read by the Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A., and the balance-sheet for the past year by the CHAIRMAN.

From the report we make the following extracts:—

Homerton College.—Forty-four students are at present in the college. During the past year, the number of resident students has been forty-five, and all who have satisfactorily completed their course have been appointed to schools. Upwards of 300 young persons have now passed through the Training Institution, and the reports annually furnished of their operations give evidence of as large a measure of success as could reasonably be anticipated. This, it is believed, is attributable to the fact that religious character is deemed by the Board an indispensable qualification for the profession of teaching. Literary attainments and aptness to teach are important, but "to train the young in the way they should go," these must be combined with a love for the work, inspired by the highest motives. To a Christian teacher, a school with a hundred scholars presents a sphere of usefulness inferior to no other; and the hope is entertained that not a few of those who have been sent forth by the Board are sensible of the responsibilities of their position, and, in humble dependence on the Divine aid, are day by day seeking to bring their youthful charge to Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." May such find the blessedness of those who sow beside all waters, and, amidst the varied difficulties and discouragements of their work, rely on the promise that "in due time they shall reap if they faint not."

Model and Practising Schools.—During the past year, the school fees have amounted to 486*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, being an increase over the past year of 4*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* In addition, 111*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* have been paid by the scholars for school-books and materials, making a total of 598*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* It is an interesting circumstance, that, since the opening of these schools, several new schools have been opened in the neighbourhood, and within a radius of two miles there are thirteen teachers trained by the Board who are successfully prosecuting their work.

Schools conducted by Teachers in connexion with the Board.—One hundred and fifty reports have been received, showing an average attendance in schools conducted by female teachers, of seventy-seven; in schools under male teachers, of eighty-one. Allowing for schools which have made no return, for schools not strictly public, and for irregular attendance, the number of children under instruction is from 14,000 to 15,000.

School Fund.—Assistance has been rendered to schools at the following places:—Clithero, Chigwell Row, Dartmouth, Merthyr Tydvil, Worplesdon, Old Roydon, Barnard Castle, Highworth, Hungerford, Wimborne, Epping, and Needham Market.

It concluded by remarks on the Government system of educational grants, pointing out some of the most prominent evils.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON moved the adoption of the report, and in the course of a highly practical speech showed from facts that had come within the range of his own experience, that wherever the education of the people had been conducted on the principle of Christian willingness and parental obligation, it had succeeded to an extent infinitely beyond anything that could be reached by Governmental systems. The meeting listened with marked attention to the address.

The Rev. G. B. JOHNSON, late of Darwen, seconded the motion, and ably advocated the principles of the report. He commended it as a very able document.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., then rose to move the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting views with alarm the rapid growth of the Parliamentary grant for education from 20,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.*, and, according to the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, its probable increase in a few years to three or four millions sterling, and deprecates a system which, by providing to a large extent the means of instruction for those who are well able to meet its cost, is leading the people of this country to undervalue independence and self-reliance, and to crave help from Government to do that which is essentially the duty of the individual—a system which, by enhancing the cost of primary instruction and weakening the sense of parental responsibility, threatens to absorb the whole education of the country.

Mr. Miali very forcibly brought out the idea that the vitality of such an institution, lying as it did in the fact, that it recognised religion as the first and main element in all true education, would eventually ensure its success; while other schemes, going on the principle that education apart from religion was sufficient to prevent crime and elevate a nation, must sooner or later come to an end. He then went on to show that the present scheme of Government grants was breaking down by its own inherent weakness. It had

taken a vast quantity of money out of the pockets of those who were compelled to pay the tax-gatherer, whether they would or no. It had established a corps of inspectors, going about to see that the money was properly expended; and after all, under this system, there was actually a smaller number of children under instruction than there was some time back. This fact came out in the inspectors' reports, and stared them in the face. It was, however, said that the system was intended rather to improve the quality than the quantity of the education given, and to keep the children longer at school than hitherto; but here also it had egregiously failed, for it was admitted now that the average length of time children stayed in these schools was less than it was five or six years ago. But the gravest charge he had against this system was, that it was incidentally misleading the people as to the work and object of education, and as to the duties that devolved on such of them as were parents,—undermining the sense of parental responsibility, and breaking down that spirit of self-reliance which was the most valuable quality of our nation. It gave the young a hankering after place, and indisposed them for entering on those pursuits in which they would have to gain a livelihood by the work of their hands and their own energy, and made them hangers-on of patrons—looking after chances of Government situations; as had proved to be the result of the Government scheme across the Atlantic, which had so signally failed. The expense of the Government grants was a very small matter for complaint as compared with their moral bearing. The people required to be taught to regard Government as their servant, not as a disposer of bounty; appointed to perform certain duties for the benefit and at the will of the nation, not to be looked up to as the source of all authority, who might take upon itself at any time the discharge of our duties and responsibilities. (Cheers.) Mr. Macaulay, in the House of Commons, once painted a glowing picture of the results which would follow from the spread of education—that our goals would all be emptied, and the money hitherto required to pay for the expensive administration of justice all be saved. The only misfortune about it was that it had no foundation in history, common sense, or anywhere but in his own fancy. The reports of the inspectors of prisons showed that a great number of the youth who now passed through our goals had received education for three or four years at Government schools. For his own part he hoped the Government system might become more and more expensive; that it might quickly work out its legitimate results, might show itself to be what it actually is, a vast delusion created by a party of statesmen who believe that nothing in this world could be done without their interference, and by certain interested persons who were always urging Government on to undertake something for the good of the people, in order that they might find their appropriate sphere of employment in carrying it out. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Rev. J. HUGHES, of Maldon, seconded the resolution. He very effectively reasoned out the ill effects of Government education, and mentioned one or two very apt and striking facts in proof of its mischief and inadequacy. Everywhere it was providing much more school accommodation than was required. At Maldon, the managers of the national schools obtained a grant from Government for a building that should be capable of holding 500 pupils—all that could possibly be furnished by a town of such a population—entirely ignoring the existence of other schools. Well, they erected a magnificent structure, but they could get hardly 100 scholars; and at last they were obliged to pull down half the building and sell the materials, confessing that the Dissenting school, which continued to be attended by 250 scholars, was doing the work that was required.

The Rev. S. CLARKSON, of Manchester, supported the resolution. He said it would, perhaps, be a relief to their minds to hear that there was no new scheme of education just out at Manchester. (Laughter.) Manchester Volunteers had not hitherto given this society the support they ought to have done; but they were now waking to the thorough conviction that the Government system must soon altogether break down, and he believed they were prepared to put forth their strength. They should hold a meeting in behalf of this society before winter came on, and he hoped to do something worthy of them. (Cheers.)

EDWARD BAINES, Esq., who came forward to move the third resolution, was received with great applause. He would congratulate the chairman upon this meeting, which was better than any that had been gathered on former similar occasions, and upon the very gratifying report which they had received of the progress of this Training School. He had been called that evening one of the prophets on this question, but he really was ashamed to think how timid and poor were the prophecies he had ventured to put forth. He had only dared to say that these educational grants would become a very large item in the yearly budget, and this year they were estimated at more than a million, while Mr. Disraeli declared that in a few years three or four millions would be called for. The head master of Harrow School prophesied that by-and-by Government would give five millions a year for doing that ill which might be well done for two millions. They who were assembled in that hall were the real friends of education—they understood what true education meant, and set the highest value upon it; and indeed no one had ever found fault with their scheme of imparting it, except that it was not adequate. But they asserted that it was adequate, and if they made but slow progress in the right principle it was far better than making too great

haste and worse speed. One great objection to Government education arose out of the religious question. Government must either undertake to teach religion or to exclude it altogether. For instance, under the present system, their consciences were hurt by having to pay for the instruction of children in the worship of the Virgin on the one hand, and that Christ was not Divine on the other. Very considerable grants were made both to Unitarian and Roman Catholic schools. In India both systems had been tried; in some parts religion was excluded altogether, and the Bible was a forbidden book; while in others grants in aid were made to schools of all kinds: to those of Christian missionaries, to the chaplains of the English Church, to Mohammedan schools at Delhi and Lucknow, and to Hindoo schools, where they read the Vedas and Shasters, and a system of idolatry the most impure and abominable that ever existed was explained and inculcated. And what signified their demand that Government should cease to have any connexion with heathen temples, while such a system as this was permitted to exist? Mr. Baines proceeded to show the rapid increase in the expense of the present system, especially as to the capitation grants, which were first made in 1854. Then they were only 5,000*l.*, next year they amounted to 10,155*l.*, in 1856 to 20,079*l.*, and last year to 39,367*l.*, thus doubling themselves every year. The alleged object of giving them was to secure the continuance of children at school for a longer period; but they had entirely failed to do this, for the increase in the regularity of attendance was almost inappreciable, being thirty-four per cent. in 1854 and only thirty-six per cent. last year. What uses they really were put to in bribing children from other schools to attend church schools, was illustrated by the Lowestoft case. By the estimates just published, it appeared that the total sum to be asked for educational purposes of all kinds this year was 1,126,027*l.* In conclusion, Mr. Baines denied that the voluntary system was inadequate; but Government inadequacy was proved in every department, by the Crimean disasters, by the mortality of the army abroad, by the miserable plunder in collecting the Excise and Customs, by the gross mismanagement of the colonies; and to entrust it with the task of carrying education to every cottage, was the grossest blunder. He moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting urges on the friends of evangelical religion to consider the results of Government education in India; the exclusion by law of the Bible and all religious teaching from the schools in Holland; the difficulties in which Belgium and France have been involved by the interference of the civil authorities with public instruction; the results of the system of primary instruction in Prussia, and the irreligious tendencies of the common school system of the United States, assured that the history of State education abundantly proves that it cannot fail in the course of time to endanger civil liberty, to demoralise the social condition of a people trained under its influence, and to obstruct the progress of vital religion.

The Rev. H. BATCHELOR seconded the resolution, which was carried, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The sixty-fourth anniversary meeting of this society was held on Thursday last, at Exeter-hall, and was very numerously attended. The chair was taken at ten o'clock by F. Crossley, Esq., M.P. Among the gentlemen on the platform, in addition to those who took part in the proceedings, were—George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.; J. Kerahaw, Esq., M.P.; Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.; Rev. Drs. Halley, Archer, Morton Brown; Revs. G. Osborne, one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, F. Trestrail, one of the Secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society, P. Latrobe, Secretary of the Moravian Missionary Society, J. Stratten, J. Stoughton, J. C. Harrison, G. Smith, J. Sherman, J. Hall, J. Watson, J. T. Rowland, J. R. Campbell, P. Thompson, A. Thompson, R. W. Dale, E. Mellor, A. Jack, J. Parsons, J. Woodward, H. Batchelor; Messrs. G. H. Davies, one of the Secretaries of the Tract Society, E. Baines, T. Barnes, S. Job, J. Perry, E. Jupe, W. D. Wills, Eusebius Smith, H. Rutt, John Morley, Joseph East, &c., &c.

The proceedings were opened with the singing of the Hundredth Psalm, which was given out by the Rev. E. Prout, and with offering of prayer by the Rev. Patrick Thompson.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting in a brief speech on the claims of the mission cause, and especially of India, and criticised the policy of Lord Ellenborough, reading an extract from the noble lord's speech, animadverting upon the conduct of the Governor-General of India in subscribing to societies which have for their object the conversion of the natives. It was, he thought, a most dangerous doctrine which was laid down in that speech. Every man owed a duty to his sovereign; but that duty could not be opposed to the duty which he owed to the King of kings. (Cheers.) If they traced his career during his Governor-generalship, they would find him, not out of his own pocket, but out of the taxes of India, pandering to a considerable extent to the idolatry of the country. (Hear, hear.) As Christians, they had no wish to see the Government doing anything to propagate the Christian religion in India, as a Government; but, on the other hand, they could not, and would not, allow them to foster idolatry. The Chairman then stated that the Rev. Dr. Tidman had been so unwell of late that he would not be able to read the report. He had left his room for the first time that morning.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL then read the sixty-fourth annual report, of which we give the leading points. After a few preliminary observations, remarking on the increased attention now given to missions, it proceeded:—

The answer already given to the appeal for the

funds to defray the necessary expenses connected with the church, for the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. Browne, the Vicar, presided. Mr. Wigginton proposed that the sums necessary should be raised by voluntary contributions, and that the churchwardens be authorised to take the necessary steps for obtaining the same.—Mr. Millward seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.—Mr. Cook said he was very glad the meeting had been characterised by such a friendly spirit, and hoped the course adopted was approved by the Vicar.—The Vicar: Oh, I fully approve of it.—Mr. Cook said he was very glad to hear it, and was sure they were all coming round to the voluntary system.—The Vicar: No, Samuel, we're not "coming," we are *driven* to it. (Laughter.) A subscription was commenced in the room, and about 14*l.* contributed. The Vicar promised to give 10*l.* if nine other gentlemen would give 10*l.* each.

VOLUNTARY RATE AT BRIDGEWATER.—For several years no attempt has been made to enforce a rate in the parishes of St. Mary or St. John's, but a new district having been formed within the last three years, called Trinity, the churchwardens last year stole a march on the Dissenters and quietly made a rate of 2*d.* in the pound. As soon as it became known, a public meeting was called, the proceedings denounced, and a committee formed to resist the rate, which was successfully done—only 17*l.* out of 70*l.* being collected. On Easter Tuesday the Dissenters succeeded in electing a churchwarden on whom they could depend. It having been made known that a vestry was called for the purpose of making a rate, on Friday last there was a strong muster of the anti-rate party, but the churchwardens, seeing how matters stood, contented themselves with producing an estimate of the expenses of the year (about 50*l.*) without venturing to propose a rate, leaving it to the rate-payers to suggest how these expenses were to be met, whereupon it was proposed by Mr. F. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Whitby, "That in the opinion of this meeting the best mode of raising the funds necessary for defraying the expenses of conducting religious worship at Trinity Church is by voluntary subscriptions." The resolution was carried with only three dissentients. One of the churchwardens having asked the anti-rate party to provide the machinery for carrying out the proposition, it was moved and carried that the churchwardens be requested to lay the resolution of the vestry before the congregation assembling in Trinity Church, they being the proper persons to take action thereon.

VOLUNTARY CHURCH-RATES AT YORK.—At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of St. Sampson, on Thursday, the proposal of a rate of 2*d.* in the pound was met by the amendment, "That there be no rate, that the necessary expenses be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and that the churchwardens be requested to collect the same." The amendment was carried by 25 to 8 votes. In the parish of St. Crux, of the same city, the churchwardens carried the question so far as to demand a poll—which has never taken place; the churchwardens being ashamed of the business. In the united parishes of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and St. John Delpike, a rate was refused by 21 to 19 on a show of hands, and carried by 56 to 48 on a poll.

TURNVILLE.—At a vestry meeting recently held in this parish, the Rev. Mr. Carey in the chair, a rate of 2*d.* in the pound having been proposed, an amendment was moved by Mr. S. Leake, and seconded by Mr. Read, that the funds necessary for carrying on the service in that place of worship be raised by four quarterly collections at church-doors, and if sufficient be not thus contributed, a call be made on the parishioners for voluntary contributions to make up the sum estimated, which was lost by a majority of four.

A VOLUNTARY RATE.—ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—In this parish a committee has been formed to raise the amount by voluntary subscription, and thus avoid the necessity of making a church-rate.

THE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION of Thursday night ought to be decisive. By a majority of seventy-four the Lower House has voted the total, the immediate, and the unconditional abolition of the odious impost. All wise well-wishers of the Church of England will be glad of the result. The main struggle is to come. The Lords will reject the Bill if they dare, and they will dare, unless they see that such rejection would be resented by the whole country as an insult and a wrong. The failure of the Jews and the success of the Romanists alike prove how hopeless it is to appeal against the bigotry of our Hereditary Legislators except through the medium of their fears. The lesson must not be thrown away on the opponents of Church-rates. Let the Upper House once become convinced that the people are in earnest about the matter, and the work is done. Meanwhile every one who resists the imposition of the rate helps on materially the final abolition of the rate-imposing law.—*Daily News*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES. On Sunday evening an immense crowd assembled at the west door long before the time appointed for admission to the public. The door was opened at half-past six, and in about five minutes every part of the Abbey apportioned for the congregation was completely filled. The effect produced by the whole congregation joining in the simple tune and words of the Evening Hymn was very striking. The preacher was the Bishop of Oxford, whose text was chosen from Acts i. 9: "And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, He was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight." The sermon lasted exactly an hour, and, says the *Times*,

"did not seem long, which is, in fact, saying that it was a very good one. for, in general, sermons of an hour's length merely serve to illustrate the truth of the old adage, *that the half is far better than the whole*."

THE REV. GEORGE LYNCH COTTON, D.D., head master of Marlborough School, was, on Thursday, consecrated Bishop of Calcutta. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of eight other bishops, in Westminster Abbey.

Religious Intelligence.

VALEDICTORY SERVICE, HUNTINGDON.—A crowded public meeting of a very gratifying and interesting character was held at the Institution Hall on Tuesday, the 11th inst., for the purpose of giving expression to the regard and esteem felt for the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., who was about leaving Huntingdon for a more extended sphere of labour in connexion with Maze Pond Chapel, Southwark. The Rev. J. K. Holland, of St. Ives, the senior minister in the county, presided. The engagements of the evening commenced with singing and prayer, after which speeches were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Foster, Mr. Easty, a deputation from Maze Pond, Mr. W. Heaton, London; Mr. D. Martin, of Godmanchester; Mr. Thos. Coote, of Fenstanton. Mr. Martin thanked Mr. Millard for his exertions on behalf of the literary and scientific institution; and Mr. Coote made some remarks on the sentiment proposed from the chair, which was, "Success to Home and Foreign Missions, and the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Millard for promoting them." He also alluded to Mr. Millard's removal as losing a friend in philanthropic usefulness. During the evening a purse containing 40*l.* from the church and congregation of Union Chapel, and friends of the Rev. J. H. Millard; a writing-desk from the inquirers' class; and an elegant walking-stick from the working men's class, were presented to the Rev. J. H. Millard as testimonials of esteem. An Argentine silver tea-pot, cream-jug, and sugar-basin, were presented to Mrs. Millard for a similar purpose. About 500 persons were present, and the audience appeared highly gratified. Previous to the meeting about 260 people sat down to a public tea. The Rev. J. H. Millard entered upon his labours at Maze Pond on Sunday, the 16th.

COLESHILL ST. INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ATHERSTONE.—Anniversary services commemorating the opening of the New Independent Chapel, Colehill-street, Atherstone, Warwickshire, were held on Sunday last, May 16th, on which occasion the Rev. Professor Allott, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, preached two sermons. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. T. Hall, of Hartshill, and James Read, Minister of the chapel. The collections amounted to 25*l.*, which with 40*l.*, the proceeds of a bazaar held previously, will be applied to the building fund of the new chapel.

NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the ministers connected with the monthly united service in this town, held on the 27th of April, the Rev. P. J. Wright in the chair, an address of sympathy and affection to the Rev. W. Jones, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Derby-road Chapel, was adopted with great cordiality. Subsequently a meeting was held in the People's College, of some 150 of his friends, presided over by the Rev. E. G. Cecil. The Rev. J. Lewitt presented Mr. Jones with an address from the meeting, expressive of their regard for himself and Mrs. Jones, accompanied by a purse of 35*l.*, contributed by those who had benefited by the preaching and pastoral labours of their friend who was about to leave them. Mr. Jones replied in suitable terms. The Rev. W. Underwood gave his assurance that a kind and cordial welcome would be given to their friend in Derby, and that very encouraging prospects of usefulness were open before him. The Rev. G. F. Stevenson, B.A., closed the meeting with a short address.

GRAYS, ESSEX.—On Friday, May 4, the foundation-stone of the new Congregational Chapel in this place was laid. At half-past three o'clock, Alderman Wire, with the building committee, and ministers, and deacons of various neighbouring churches entered the ground. The ceremony commenced by singing. The trowel was presented by Mr. J. Gould, surveyor and architect, Gravesend, to Mr. Alderman Wire, after which the worthy alderman laid the stone in truly masonic style, supplementing that act by an eloquent speech. He gave a clear exposition of the principles of Nonconformists, and vindicated the position they took up with reference to the church as established by law. The Rev. D. J. Evans, minister of St. David's, Lewis-ham-road, then offered the dedicatory prayer, in the absence of the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester. After another hymn had been sung, the concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Morison, of South Ockendon, and the proceedings of the afternoon were brought to a close. The company then present retired to the Wesleyan Chapel, kindly lent for the occasion, and partook of tea. Afterwards, a public meeting was held, presided over by William Eve, Esq., of Ockendon (Wesleyan); and most appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Morison and Dean, and Messrs. Eve and Cooper. This movement was inaugurated by the treasurer of the building fund, Mr. W. Winnett, of Gravesend, who kindly presented the ground and paid all the legal expenses. The English Congregational Chapel Building Society have, in the exercise of their generosity, promised a grant of 150*l.* Messrs. Wells and Perry, the treasurers of

the Essex Congregational Union, have also most liberally headed the subscription-list by figures representing 50*l.* Other kind friends in Essex, Gravesend, and London, have added their names to the list of donors; but 300*l.* more are required to make up the sum of 650*l.*, the contract for the building.

MANCHESTER.—The Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester, has resigned his pastoral charge.

Correspondence.

OUR PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If it be true, as is alleged, that public meetings have ceased to be attractive or efficacious, may it not also be true that this is, in some degree, attributable to the want of better management on the part of those who are responsible for the arrangements? Or—to put the question in a form which has a less curious aspect—would it not be well for both committees and audiences to agree to depart from what has become an established routine in such matters?

As an illustration of the existing order of things, take the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, last Thursday. The hour of commencement is ten o'clock, but I believe that the ladies who pack the central seats hurry there by eight o'clock, or soon after; and if they sit out the entire proceedings they spend eight hours in one posture, in a heated atmosphere, and frequently without hearing a speech which is worth half the amount of personal discomfort incurred. A long report—resolution after resolution—speech after speech—as though mankind during the month of May were braced up to unlimited intellectual and spiritual efforts; and as though half the quantity, with an improvement in the quality, would not be better for the auditory, and better for the object to be promoted.

On Thursday I visited Exeter Hall mainly for the purpose of hearing Mr. Mullens, whose admirable letters in your columns naturally raised high expectations. I did not go to the hall at eight o'clock, nor at nine, nor at ten—in fact I (in vulgar parlance) shirked one half of the two hours' preliminary proceedings, from the physical necessity for curtailment at one end or the other. Even then I had to wait nearly three hours before Mr. Mullens rose, for, in addition to the Rev. S. Martin, Mr. Lockhart, an established clergyman from Chelsea—who must have been put up simply because he was an established clergyman—delivered a homily which would have done for any meeting this month, and Mr. Noel spoke for three-quarters of an hour, and actually again and again quoted Mr. Mullens' pamphlet before his face, instead of allowing that gentleman to speak with all the fulness and freshness of one who had come from scenes of infamy and of horror! Well might that gentleman, in his evident disappointment at the sight of tired-out auditors moving off to their homes, or to their dinners, cuttingly say, that being "only a missionary just returned from India he could not expect to interest such a meeting!" That had the desired effect, and soon he held his audience spell-bound by his thrilling narratives and spirited appeals; but his enumeration of things which he might have said or described, had time permitted, showed how great a mistake had been made in not putting him forward at an earlier hour, and giving him full scope for an address which alone would have made the meeting as great a success, as—I fear I must add—it was, in an oratorical respect, a signal failure.

I know how many are the difficulties with which official personages have to contend on these occasions, and how frequently the most carefully considered plans will miscarry, but I call attention to these facts in the belief that a little attention to the subject of meeting reform, as well as other reforms, would be likely to revive, or increase, the power of an agency which has been worked with great effect by Nonconformists in days past, and ought not to languish now.

Your obedient servant,

May 17th.

EXETER HALL.

Anniversary Meetings.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The annual meeting of this Board was held in Crosby Hall, on Wednesday evening, and was the largest and most influential meeting of the friends and supporters of the institution which has yet been held. Samuel Morley, Esq., occupied the chair, and was supported by Edward Miall, Esq., Edward Baines, Esq., John Crossley, Esq. (of Halifax), Messrs. Baxter, J. W. Willas, H. Sewell, W. B. Bourn, T. T. Curwen, T. E. Parsons, C. J. J. Underhill, J. Morley, A. Morley, W. Underhill, H. Child, E. Pye Smith, A. Jennings, H. Rutt, S. Unwin, H. S. Skeats, &c.; Revs. James Parsons (of York), H. B. Creak, A. Reed, G. B. Johnson, T. Atkins, H. Ault, W. J. Unwin, F. Soden, A. Good, J. Kennedy, J. Woodwork, J. Ross.

The proceedings were opened by prayer, offered by Professor Creak.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening speech, said:—

A few days since I met a French Protestant minister who stated that he feared we were fast approaching to the state of things in France, where the Government undertook to do almost everything, leaving little for the community to do for itself—a state of things which he greatly deplored, as antagonistic to all real progress both in religion and education. At Hoxerton we are endeavouring to get into contact with parents, exciting them to interest themselves in the education of their children, and such efforts have been attended with the happiest results; and we hope that the teachers sent forth from that institution will, in their different spheres, carry out their operations in the spirit and with hearts warmed by the love of Christ, and will seek to imbue the minds of the young with right principles of action, which will ensure, with God's blessing, their future success in life. A short time since, the Rev. W. Frazer, minister of the Free Church, Paisley, visited Ireland and England as a deputation from a number of gentlemen in Glasgow, interested in national education. His object was to gather information relative to the working of existing systems, and the management of the

various training institutions. That gentleman has published his report in a pamphlet, entitled, "The State of our Educational Enterprises." It affords me the highest satisfaction to refer to his notice of the college at Homer-ton, and the testimony he has borne to its esteemed principal, with whom I have felt it both a pleasure and honour to be associated in this important movement.

I had the privilege of closely examining the working of this institution; and, although differing from the principal, Mr. Unwin, as to ecclesiastical theories, I think it no more than justice to him to bear my humble yet emphatic testimony to the admirable manner in which the institution is wrought; and to say that this institution is among the first of those institutions in England, to which I would apply were I requiring a teacher, having a profound consciousness of the responsibilities of his office, and practical skill for his every-day work. The schools are admirably arranged, and the course of instruction very judiciously distributed. The principal is well known to educationists for the truthfulness and energy of his educational expositions in various publications, but chiefly through the "Educator," a periodical I have read for years, as containing from time to time expositions of great breadth of thought as to principle, and of great suitableness as to practice. He is no less known for his self-sacrificing devotedness to the ecclesiastical dogma of which his institution is the exponent. His position is one of extreme arduousness; he stands alone, in the midst of institutions aided by the State, refusing all such assistance. Frowned on by a most influential section of his own communion, and with the deepest and widest current of popular sympathies sweeping over against him, he holds unswervingly to his purpose. Rejecting the stimulus of Government examinations, he succeeds in training students, high in moral worth, to an equality of intellectual culture with those of other colleges, and secures for many of them equal salaries.

The report was read by the Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A., and the balance-sheet for the past year by the CHAIRMAN.

From the report we make the following extracts:—

Homer-ton College.—Forty-four students are at present in the college. During the past year, the number of resident students has been forty-five, and all who have satisfactorily completed their course have been appointed to schools. Upwards of 300 young persons have now passed through the Training Institution, and the reports annually furnished of their operations give evidence of as large a measure of success as could reasonably be anticipated. This, it is believed, is attributable to the fact that religious character is deemed by the Board an indispensable qualification for the profession of teaching. Literary attainments and aptness to teach are important, but "to train the young in the way they should go," these must be combined with a love for the work, inspired by the highest motives. To a Christian teacher, a school with a hundred scholars presents a sphere of usefulness inferior to no other; and the hope is entertained that not a few of those who have been sent forth by the Board are sensible of the responsibilities of their position, and, in humble dependence on the Divine aid, are day by day seeking to bring their youthful charge to Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." May such and the blessedness of those who sow beside all waters, and, amidst the varied difficulties and discouragements of their work, rely on the promise that "in due time they shall reap if they faint not."

Model and Practising Schools.—During the past year, the school fees have amounted to 486l. 10s. 5d., being an increase over the past year of 4l. 17s. 7d. In addition, 111l. 16s. 2d. have been paid by the scholars for school-books and materials, making a total of 598l. 6s. 7d. It is an interesting circumstance, that, since the opening of these schools, several new schools have been opened in the neighbourhood, and within a radius of two miles there are thirteen teachers trained by the Board who are successfully prosecuting their work.

Schools conducted by Teachers in connection with the Board.—One hundred and fifty reports have been received, showing an average attendance in schools conducted by female teachers, of seventy-seven; in schools under male teachers, of eighty-one. Allowing for schools which have made no return, for schools not strictly public, and for irregular attendance, the number of children under instruction is from 14,000 to 15,000.

School Fund.—Assistance has been rendered to schools at the following places:—Clithero, Chigwell Row, Dartmouth, Merthyr Tydvil, Worplesdon, Old Roydon, Barnard Castle, Highworth, Hungerford, Wimborne, Epping, and Needham Market.

It concluded by remarks on the Government system of educational grants, pointing out some of the most prominent evils.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON moved the adoption of the report, and in the course of a highly practical speech showed from facts that had come within the range of his own experience, that wherever the education of the people had been conducted on the principle of Christian willingness and parental obligation, it had succeeded to an extent infinitely beyond anything that could be reached by Governmental systems. The meeting listened with marked attention to the address.

The Rev. G. B. JOHNSON, late of Darwen, seconded the motion, and ably advocated the principles of the report. He commended it as a very able document.

EDWARD MIALl, Esq., then rose to move the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting views with alarm the rapid growth of the Parliamentary grant for education from 20,000l. to 1,000,000l., and, according to the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, its probable increase in a few years to three or four millions sterling, and deprecates a system which, by providing to a large extent the means of instruction for those who are well able to meet its cost, is leading the people of this country to undervalue independence and self-reliance, and to crave help from Government to do that which is essentially the duty of the individual—a system which, by enhancing the cost of primary instruction and weakening the sense of parental responsibility, threatens to absorb the whole education of the country.

Mr. Miall very forcibly brought out the idea that the vitality of such an institution, lying as it did in the fact, that it recognised religion as the first and main element in all true education, would eventually ensure its success; while other schemes, going on the principle that education apart from religion was sufficient to prevent crime and elevate a nation, must sooner or later come to an end. He then went on to show that the present scheme of Government grants was breaking down by its own inherent weakness. It had

taken a vast quantity of money out of the pockets of those who were compelled to pay the tax-gatherer, whether they would or no. It had established a corps of inspectors, going about to see that the money was properly expended; and after all, under this system, there was actually a smaller number of children under instruction than there was some time back. This fact came out in the inspectors' reports, and stared them in the face. It was, however, said that the system was intended rather to improve the quality than the quantity of the education given, and to keep the children longer at school than hitherto; but here also it had egregiously failed, for it was admitted now that the average length of time children stayed in these schools was less than it was five or six years ago. But the gravest charge he had against this system was, that it was incidentally misleading the people as to the work and object of education, and as to the duties that devolved on such of them as were parents,—undermining the sense of parental responsibility, and breaking down that spirit of self-reliance which was the most valuable quality of our nation. It gave the young a hankering after place, and indisposed them for entering on those pursuits in which they would have to gain a livelihood by the work of their hands and their own energy, and made them hangers-on of patrons—looking after chances of Government situations; as had proved to be the result of the Government scheme across the Atlantic, which had so signally failed. The expense of the Government grants was a very small matter for complaint as compared with their moral bearing. The people required to be taught to regard Government as their servant, not as a dispenser of bounty; appointed to perform certain duties for the benefit and at the will of the nation, not to be looked up to as the source of all authority, who might take upon itself at any time the discharge of our duties and responsibilities. (Cheers.) Mr. Macaulay, in the House of Commons, once painted a glowing picture of the results which would follow from the spread of education—that our goals would all be emptied, and the money hitherto required to pay for the expensive administration of justice all be saved. The only misfortune about it was that it had no foundation in history, common sense, or anywhere but in his own fancy. The reports of the inspectors of prisons showed that a great number of the youth who now passed through our goals had received education for three or four years at Government schools. For his own part he hoped the Government system might become more and more expensive; that it might quickly work out its legitimate results, might show itself to be what it actually is, a vast delusion created by a party of statesmen who believe that nothing in this world could be done without their interference, and by certain interested persons who were always urging Government on to undertake something for the good of the people, in order that they might find their appropriate sphere of employment in carrying it out. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Rev. J. HUGHES, of Maldon, seconded the resolution. He very effectively reasoned out the ill effects of Government education, and mentioned one or two very apt and striking facts in proof of its mischief and inadequacy. Everywhere it was providing much more school accommodation than was required. At Maldon, the managers of the national schools obtained a grant from Government for a building that should be capable of holding 500 pupils—all that could possibly be furnished by a town of such a population—entirely ignoring the existence of other schools. Well, they erected a magnificent structure, but they could get hardly 100 scholars; and at last they were obliged to pull down half the building and sell the materials, confessing that the Dissenting school, which continued to be attended by 250 scholars, was doing the work that was required.

The Rev. S. CLARKSON, of Manchester, supported the resolution. He said it would, perhaps, be a relief to their minds to hear that there was no new scheme of education just out at Manchester. (Laughter.) Manchester Volunteers had not hitherto given this society the support they ought to have done; but they were now waking to the thorough conviction that the Government system must soon altogether break down, and he believed they were prepared to put forth their strength. They should hold a meeting in behalf of this society before winter came on, and he hoped to do something worthy of them. (Cheers.)

EDWARD BAINES, Esq., who came forward to move the third resolution, was received with great applause. He would congratulate the chairman upon this meeting, which was better than any that had been gathered on former similar occasions, and upon the very gratifying report which they had received of the progress of this Training School. He had been called that evening one of the prophets on this question, but he really was ashamed to think how timid and poor were the prophecies he had ventured to put forth. He had only dared to say that these educational grants would become a very large item in the yearly budget, and this year they were estimated at more than a million, while Mr. Disraeli declared that in a few years three or four millions would be called for. The head master of Harrow School prophesied that by and by Government would give five millions a year for doing that ill which might be well done for two millions. They who were assembled in that hall were the real friends of education—they understood what true education meant, and set the highest value upon it; and indeed no one had ever found fault with their scheme of imparting it, except that it was not adequate. But they asserted that it was adequate, and if they made but slow progress in the right principle it was far better than making too great

haste and worse speed. One great objection to Government education arose out of the religious question. Government must either undertake to teach religion or to exclude it altogether. For instance, under the present system, their consciences were hurt by having to pay for the instruction of children in the worship of the Virgin on the one hand, and that Christ was not Divine on the other. Very considerable grants were made both to Unitarian and Roman Catholic schools. In India both systems had been tried; in some parts religion was excluded altogether, and the Bible was a forbidden book; while in others grants in aid were made to schools of all kinds: to those of Christian missionaries, to the chaplains of the English Church, to Mohammedan schools at Delhi and Lucknow, and to Hindoo schools, where they read the Vedas and Shasters, and a system of idolatry the most impure and abominable that ever existed was explained and inculcated. And what signified their demand that Government should cease to have any connexion with heathen temples, while such a system as this was permitted to exist? Mr. Baines proceeded to show the rapid increase in the expense of the present system, especially as to the capitation grants, which were first made in 1851. Then they were only 5,000l., next year they amounted to 10,155l., in 1856 to 20,079l., and last year to 39,367l., thus doubling themselves every year. The alleged object of giving them was to secure the continuance of children at school for a longer period; but they had entirely failed to do this, for the increase in the regularity of attendance was almost inappreciable, being thirty-four per cent. in 1854 and only thirty-six per cent. last year. What uses they really were put to in bribing children from other schools to attend church schools, was illustrated by the Lowestoft case. By the estimates just published, it appeared that the total sum to be asked for educational purposes of all kinds this year was 1,126,027l. In conclusion, Mr. Baines denied that the voluntary system was inadequate; but Government inadequacy was proved in every department, by the Crimean disasters, by the mortality of the army abroad, by the miserable plunder in collecting the Excise and Customs, by the gross mismanagement of the colonies; and to entrust it with the task of carrying education to every cottage, was the grossest blunder. He moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting urges on the friends of evangelical religion to consider the results of Government education in India; the exclusion by law of the Bible and all religious teaching from the schools in Holland; the difficulties in which Belgium and France have been involved by the interference of the civil authorities with public instruction; the results of the system of primary instruction in Prussia, and the irreligious tendencies of the common school system of the United States, assured that the history of State education abundantly proves that it cannot fail in the course of time to endanger civil liberty, to demoralise the social condition of a people trained under its influence, and to obstruct the progress of vital religion.

The Rev. H. BATCHELOR seconded the resolution, which was carried, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The sixty-fourth anniversary meeting of this society was held on Thursday last, at Exeter-hall, and was very numerous attended. The chair was taken at ten o'clock by F. Crossley, Esq., M.P. Among the gentlemen on the platform, in addition to those who took part in the proceedings, were—George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P.; J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.; Rev. Drs. Halley, Archer, Morton Brown; Revs. G. Osborne, one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, F. Trestrail, one of the Secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society, P. Latrobe, Secretary of the Moravian Missionary Society, J. Stratton, J. Stoughton, J. C. Harrison, G. Smith, J. Sherman, J. Hall, J. Watson, J. T. Rowland, J. R. Campbell, P. Thompson, A. Thompson, R. W. Dale, E. Mellor, A. Jack, J. Parsons, J. Woodward, H. Batchelor; Messrs. G. H. Davies, one of the Secretaries of the Tract Society, E. Baines, T. Barnes, S. Job, J. Perry, E. Jupe, W. D. Wills, Eusebius Smith, H. Rutt, John Morley, Joseph East, &c., &c.

The proceedings were opened with the singing of the Hundredth Psalm, which was given out by the Rev. E. Prout, and with offering of prayer by the Rev. Patrick Thompson.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting in a brief speech on the claims of the mission cause, and especially of India, and criticised the policy of Lord Ellenborough, reading an extract from the noble lord's speech, animadverting upon the conduct of the Governor-General of India in subscribing to societies which have for their object the conversion of the natives. It was, he thought, a most dangerous doctrine which was laid down in that speech. Every man owed a duty to his sovereign; but that duty could not be opposed to the duty which he owed to the King of kings. (Cheers.) If they traced his career during his Governor-generalship, they would find him, not out of his own pocket, but out of the taxes of India, pandering to a considerable extent to the idolatry of the country. (Hear, hear.) As Christians, they had no wish to see the Government doing anything to propagate the Christian religion in India, as a Government; but, on the other hand, they could not, and would not, allow them to foster idolatry. The Chairman then stated that the Rev. Dr. Tidman had been so unwell of late that he would not be able to read the report. He had left his room for the first time that morning.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL then read the sixty-fourth annual report, of which we give the leading points. After a few preliminary observations, remarking on the increased attention now given to missions, it proceeded:—

The answer already given to the appeal for the

twenty missionaries is sufficient to convince the directors that, in this proposal, they have the hearty sympathy of their friends throughout the country. Within three months nearly 11,000. have been promised towards the object, and a confident hope may be cherished that, by the close of the year, additional funds will be realised adequate to its full accomplishment. The total annual income from ordinary sources is 72,996l. 10s. 8d., being an increase of 6,659l. 2s. 8d. The amount received from the Australian and the foreign auxiliaries is 819l. 5s., being less than the preceding year by 1,048l. 1s. 6d. The expenditure of the society for ordinary purposes has been 64,069l. 13s. 9d., being a decrease on that of the former year of 2,799l. 15s. 1d., without involving any diminution of the society's operations. This statement is exclusive of the fund for the establishment of new missions in South Africa, amounting to 7,076l. 6s. 5d., and that promised for the extension of Indian missions, approaching the sum of 11,000l. The number of the society's ordained missionaries last reported was 152; and it is an unusual demand for gratitude, that, in the interval, death has not been permitted to diminish that number in a single instance, while two additional brethren, Messrs. Blake and Jones, have been sent forth to strengthen the missionary band in India. In Tahiti, the Rev. Wm. Howe, amidst many obstructions, continues in charge of the Bible depository and the press, and renders also most valuable services in the defence of the truth, and in animating and sustaining the minds both of the native pastors and their flocks. Though forbidden to commend the Gospel to the native Christians, he regularly preaches to the British and other foreigners located at Papeete. In the Society Islands, the political strife that in former years occasioned much pain and sorrow to our missionaries, has happily ceased, and the condition and prospects of their several churches are truly encouraging. The mission churches of Hervey Islands continue to present the same aspect of vitality and beauty by which they have been distinguished in former years. The Rev. Aaron Buzacott has been compelled, by severe and long-continued suffering, to retire from his beloved work in Rarotonga. In the Samoan, or Navigators' Islands, the restoration of peace has happily been preserved, and our missionaries have been able to prosecute, without interruption, their various efforts for the social and religious improvement of the people; and, notwithstanding occasions of sorrow and discouragement, arising from the former degradation and the peculiar habits of the natives, they are cheered by the evident progress of their churches in knowledge, enjoyment, and usefulness. The missions of the society both in British Guiana and Jamaica have throughout the year afforded to their faithful ministers occasion for devout thankfulness. Although the Cape Colony suffered disorder and injury during the last year from the influx of many thousand starving Kaffirs, and although this had been preceded by the disease which destroyed the greater part of the cattle, yet the social condition of the people has continued to improve. The reports from the mission stations, both within and beyond the colony, are cheering; the churches, almost without exception, have received numerous additions, and vigorous exertions have been made to extend the blessings of the Gospel to the Fingoes and other strangers from the interior. The stations on the frontier, including Peleton, Knapp's Hope, and King William's Town, consisting of enlightened and converted Kaffirs, are examples of a people transformed from wild marauders, ferocious in their spirit and disgusting in their habits, into peaceful and industrious Christian villagers. At the last annual meeting the directors had the pleasure of reporting that the translation of the entire Scriptures into Sichuana, by the Rev. Robert Moffat, was then nearly completed; and later intelligence informed them that the work was finished. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of this great achievement. The Sichuana, under certain modifications, is the language of the interior of South Africa. After repeated conference with Dr. Livingstone, the directors lost no time in making known their intended efforts in Central Africa to their faithful friend and veteran missionary Robert Moffat, requesting his counsels and co-operation in the enterprise. Their letter reached him just at the time he had completed the translation of the Old Testament, and with all the ardour of youth he started forthwith on a journey of nearly 600 miles, that he might secure the countenance and support of Moselekatsa, the chief of the Matabele, for the establishment of a mission among his numerous people. Hong Kong, from its proximity to the scene of war, has been often in a state of excitement and alarm; but, notwithstanding these hindrances, the Rev. Dr. Legge and the Rev. John Chalmers have continued their unwearying labours in the respective branches of the mission; while Chin-Seen, the pastor of the Chinese church, has faithfully preached the Gospel, in season and out of season, to his countrymen. At Amoy, Messrs. A. and J. Stronach, Hirschberg, and Lea, have again been favoured with manifold proofs of God's presence and grace. During the year, twenty-two converts have been added to the church, making 193 since the establishment of the mission ten years since. The church of the American mission in this city includes 172 members, and that of the English Presbyterian Mission 63; making a total of upwards of 400 Christian Chinese. The converts consist of various classes, and among them are several individuals of high literary attainments. The report then alluded to India. At Benares and Mirzapore Messrs. Buyers, Kennedy, and Sherring were exposed to imminent danger from the mutinous Sepoys, but God was their present help in time of trouble, and suffered not a hair of their head to perish. The directors regret, however, to record that Mrs. Buyers, whose devotion to her husband, and to the interests of the mission, constrained her to remain at her post when others retired from the scene of danger, shortly after fell a victim to disease superinduced by labour and anxiety; but her end was peace, and her character is embalmed in the memories and hearts of all who knew her. The defection of the Bengal army must be attributed to various causes, both social and political, but in no degree to the influence of missions; inasmuch as the Sepoy, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan, was of all men the farthest removed from the approaches of the Christian teacher. On the other hand, the native Christians remained faithful to our Government, and, in its support, exposed themselves to the intense hatred of their heathen countrymen, to whose vengeance many of their number fell victims. The mutineers went forth to battle trusting in the gods of their country for strength and victory—and shame, defeat, and death overwhelm them. Already, as our missionaries tell us,

the haughty looks of the heathen are brought low, and they are more disposed to hear of that kingdom to which none can enter who does not seek admission as a little child.

The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN moved,—

That the report of the society for the past year, of which an abstract has now been read, be approved and adopted, and that it be forthwith printed and circulated by the directors. That this meeting devoutly acknowledges the abundant proofs of the Divine mercy vouchsafed to the society throughout the year, and hereby records its thankfulness to God for the preservation of the lives of its missionaries amidst disease and danger, for the strength and energy bestowed on them in the discharge of varied and arduous duties, and for the cheering measure of success with which He has rewarded their faithful labours. To the glory of His grace the meeting also attributes the numerous additions to the mission churches, their preservation from strife and error, and their steady progress in the Christian duties of self-sustentation and missionary zeal; and, in the spirit of dependence and prayer, the meeting confides in God alone for the society's augmented usefulness and solid prosperity in its future and still extending labours.

The report contained much matter for sincere thankfulness. Even the trials which the society had to encounter seemed to be the occasion of increased and more glorious manifestations of the power and providence of God. Look at Tahiti. The Christianity of the converts was more than equal to the efforts of Popery, so that now, in spite of the political and religious influences brought to bear on the converts, there were a larger number of converts than ever. India, to him, had always been a source of regret. He had pored over its history anxious to find an excuse for his own countrymen; but he found none; and though, in common with the whole nation, he mourned the atrocities of the Sepoys, he had to mourn still more over that which he regarded as the cause of the atrocities—our own baneful influence on that land. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) It appeared to him that, in once more commending the missionary work to their notice, they wanted nothing new to stimulate their zeal. The creed of the Christian was sufficient, if in it they really believed.

The Rev. C. G. GOODHART, Incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea, in seconding the resolution, entered at some length into the duties which lay on the Christian Church generally to support the cause of missions.

Dr. LOCKHART, in supporting the motion, referred more particularly to China. Much effort and time, he said, had been spent which would not be in vain. Around the Gospel in China were entwined the names of many honoured men—Morrison, Milne, Medhurst, Cobble, and Pyer had all died in the field, and what had been sown in tears would be reaped in joy.

The resolution was then put, and carried.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL moved:—

That this meeting distinctly and humbly recognises the wise and righteous providence of God in the awful visitations which have recently befallen Northern India, and deliberately regarding the outbreak of treachery, rapine, and cruelty, as manifesting the true principles and ruling spirit both of the idolater and the Mussulman, the meeting feels impelled by the sacred motives of humanity, patriotism, and religion, to make new and vigorous exertions for diffusing the benign influence and saving power of the Gospel among our Indian fellow-subjects. The meeting is gratified with the successful commencement of the society's effort to send to India twenty additional missionaries within two years, and earnestly hopes that it may be hereafter enabled still further to augment the number of its faithful agents.

He described the character of the true missionary, and the probable causes of the mutiny—the creation of the Bengal army on a wholly wrong foundation. He drew attention to the providences which God had vouchsafed to them, and argued that the cruelty of the Sepoys proceeded from the fact of their worshipping false gods and participating in filthy worship; drawing from it an inference of the duty of Christians to go forward in the work. Government supported these things. This was not the only way in which the Government opposed the spread of religion in India. It did it by prohibiting its civil and military servants from what was their natural right and their absolute duty; prohibiting them from promulgating the Gospel themselves, or helping the missionaries to do it. The expenditure of the missions in Bombay and Agra was, in the year 1852, about 70,000l.; but of that 33,000l. was contributed by the servants of the Company. The despatch of 1847 was to deprive them of that privilege, while the missionaries were labouring successfully to obtain the confidence of the public in India. That part of the Penal Code which was read a second time last year by the Legislative Council, unless public opinion had lifted up its voice, would very soon have been passed into law and acted on at their pleasure. (Hear, hear.) The Government had also supported idols; they had prohibited their servants from promulgating the Gospel of Christ, and they had excluded native Christians from their fair share of employment. He thought that no change of Government was likely to bring about any improvement. It was high time for them to rouse public opinion throughout the length and breadth of the land. He believed that the reason why the Government pursued such a course as had been described was to be found in timidity. He did not ascribe it to religious feeling. (Cheers.) In opposition to that timidity, he thought the work of our missions in India was the one guarantee of British rule in that country. (Hear, hear.) The Hindoos had stated that they had been forced into that rebellion by the thought of giving up their caste; and how could they remove that obstacle but by the spread of the Gospel? He hoped they would not yield to the clamour to give back that miserable population to be pillaged by Zemindars, and people of every class and grade. He wished they had five missionaries in Lucknow, for that would do more to pacify the people than anything else. All the native Christians had stood fast by us; and, therefore, what the stability of our rule demanded was the multiplication of Christians in India.

The Rev. T. M. MITCHELL, Missionary from Bombay, seconded the motion. He called on every Christian man to be of one mind, namely, that if any Government should pursue any other course contrary to Christianity, whether it was a Derby or a Palmerston Government, that Government should fall. (Cheers.) It was impossible for Christian life to be developed without action. If they would be happy, if they would rejoice in God, let them see that they were doing all they could, and abounding in works of holy love, in order that the darkness at home and the darkness abroad might be scattered, and that all might rejoice in the light of life.

The Rev. S. MULLINS supported the resolution, and, in doing so, said, he rejoiced in the twenty missionaries that were to be sent out, and that India did not hold that position in the public mind it had had in former years.

A year ago that very week the mutinies in Delhi began; little did they think, when they were listening to the eloquence of Dr. Livingstone, that three murdered missionaries were lying in the streets unburied. (Hear, hear.) From that time their countrymen in Upper India were exposed to trials of the most awful character. Over thousands of miles their houses were but heaps of blackened ruin. (Hear, hear.) It was no wonder India had drawn the attention of the Christian world, and the attention of our church generally. He then gave an account of the massacre of four missionaries in Futteyghur, remarking that the factories, weaving establishments, native schools, and chapels, were all gone; they had been swept away, plundered, broken, and burnt; and when, in January last, Sir Colin Campbell pitched his tents there, he found nothing but the blackened walls, fit only to be the stables of the Lancers. From the outbreak of the rebellion, the missionaries found themselves exposed to dreadful dangers, but God never deserted them. He then described how the missionaries were taken to Cawnpore, and there put to death in the most barbarous manner. (Hear, hear.) He mentioned these facts because they were not English but American missionaries. They were not Congregational, but Presbyterian missionaries. The churches of America had come forth and supplied many able men. He said he might dwell on the varieties of plans the missionaries employed in India, he might point them to the gradual growth of their missions. In 1833, they had not in India one-third of the missions they possessed now. (Hear, hear.) He might tell them of the growth of their churches, of the struggles they had with Hindooism, of the general spread of knowledge among the people, and that the love of idolatry was being lessened by its means. He might show them how false philosophy was being deserted, how the temples had ceased to be attended with the earnestness of former times, and expatiate on the growth of their native literature. He might point them to the Government, and he must say that they did not give them money as an act of benevolence, but only distribute that which had been put into their hands fifty years ago. He said he might found on that an answer to the appeal which the directors had made. The duty of the missionary was to carry out the object for which he was appointed, bringing home to the hearts of the natives the Gospel of Christ. They had to dwell on the character of man, and the divinity and atonement of the Son of God, the converting agency of the Holy Spirit, and the building up of churches. That was their creed, and they considered they had a right to apply it in any way that should introduce it into the hearts of young or old. (Hear, hear.) Two years ago, a minister in London, Mr. Brock, said that some missionaries spent the larger portion of their time teaching arithmetic, in reply to which, he said he did injustice to himself by showing such a degree of ignorance in relation to their proceedings. (Cheers.) It was true they taught arithmetic; God taught it too—(hear, hear,)—but still he said, in perfect confidence, that the larger portion of the missionaries' time was spent in instruction in the moral, historical, and purely Christian branches of education, which constituted the glory of their institutions. (Loud cheers.) He then referred to the school in India with which he was connected, thanking the directors for the answer they had made to the appeal of Dr. Boaz on its behalf, and remarking that the institution was, when he left seven weeks ago, in full operation. Mr. Mullins then went on to say, that the directors were now asking for twenty more missionaries, and for 20,000l. for outfit, and to support them for two years. They had, he thought, acted wisely; they had some noble missions in India; they had twenty stations planted in the finest localities, and God had so blessed their labours, that their missions were advancing in peace and prosperity. But they still wanted more help. While they were trying to raise up new stations, they must fill up the old ones. But he asked, what were they to do with these missionaries after these two years? They had still to give them support for years after that; and would they do it? He had been looking at the state of the society, and thought it was not in such a prosperous condition as it appeared to be. Twenty years ago, its income was 50,000l., and they had heard that morning that it was 44,000l. The number of missionaries in 1839 was 151; they then rose to 170, and remained so for some time, but last year they had dropped to 152. Was that a sound state of things? Was it right that they, the Congregationalists, who had become the chief supporters of the society, should now be contributing less than the sum contributed twenty years ago? He must remind them of their progress in other respects; they were to look at the increase of the Congregationalists, and the increase of their power and their money, and the influence they had over parliamentary boroughs; and yet they were giving less. He then referred to the thousands of pounds that had been spent on numerous chapels, among which were Kingsland Congregational Chapel, and the chapel at Halifax, which latter chapel, with a steeple of 240 feet high, cost 15,000l. While all this had been going on, he said, there had sprung up a love of towers and spires, and many other ornaments, which make the house of God look beautiful, until they came to such a climax as to have the heads of bishops and busts of angels as large as life. (Laughter and cheers.) He knew that these things were to be viewed as a sign of the homage paid to the house of God; but, at the same time, he would ask, while they were spending so much on these objects, whether

they could not do more for the cause of missions? If they were to do justice to the missions, the funds, he said, must be increased. If they would show the spirit of compassion that urged the Apostles to begin to preach the Gospel in Jerusalem, there was nothing left for the society but a decided increase in its annual income. (Loud cheers.) He wished no resolution on the subject to-day; he only wished to state the facts, and leave them to ponder over it for themselves. He hoped the attention of the ministers and the auxiliaries might be directed to this all-important subject; so that next year they might devise means for carrying it into effect for once and for ever. They were offering them money for India, but their great want was men, and that day he stood up to ask for them. Two years ago they demanded a hundred, and they could not ask less than 200 now. (Laughter and cheers.) He was not joking on the subject; he was sure they were right in asking them. Men like himself, and the secretaries of the society, knew not only that they wanted it, but that it could be done. He would be glad to hear that, while the directors endeavoured to get those they had asked, they would not be satisfied until they received forty within five years. He was sure it could be done; they could not carry the Gospel to India by means of books. If they sent out millions of Bibles they could not circulate them, because the people did not know how to read. They wanted men who knew the native tongue, so that the Gospel might be conveyed to those who hitherto knew nothing of its power. When General Havelock advanced to the relief of Lucknow, he met with numerous difficulties. In his first battle his little body of men were met by 27,000 of the enemy. They advanced and beat them again and again; but they were stricken, not by man, but by God, and were compelled to retire, returning to Cawnpore to leave their sick and wounded. They then advanced afresh, and reached the city, and pressed on, determined to secure the deliverance of their fellow-countrymen. They passed through that archway where the fire of the enemy was so fierce as almost to blind them by the blaze. Not a cry was raised, not a voice was heard, not an alarm was given. The bullet and the bayonet did their work in silence, for they were vigorous, and determined that nothing should stop them; and, before the enemy knew it, they reached the place, and the Highlanders were seen shaking hands with the Englishmen, and the Englishmen tossing the children in the air in the midst of their joy, and a shout was raised, "Havelock is come; we are saved, we are saved!" (Great cheering.) Hindooism was a fortified city; its walls were thick, and contained millions whom they were to save. We had, he said, to set them free, and their numbers were few; but they were not afraid of those who encountered them. They were to increase their missions from 400 to 600. That city should then fall; and, though they died in the contest, they would hear the voice of the Hindoos crying out, "We are saved, we are saved!" (Loud and continued cheers.)

The resolution having been put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

The Rev. P. THOMPSON, of Manchester, moved:—

That this meeting sincerely rejoices that the resolution of the society to form new central missions in the interior of South Africa is about to be effected with encouraging prospects of success; it entertains the highest admiration of the zeal and intrepidity of the Rev. Robert Moffat, in the long and laborious journeys he has accomplished with a view to this object; and it earnestly commends him, with the Rev. H. Helmore and the junior brethren, to the special guidance and protection of Almighty God in this new effort to convey the knowledge of salvation to the myriads of Southern Africa who are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. EDWARD BALL, M.P., who in doing so, said, that whatever he was able to do in the House of Commons, he should do it, irrespective of all party, determined to support that party who obeyed the command to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Rev. J. EDKINS, missionary from China, moved the re-appointment of the officers. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, and unanimously carried. Mr. E. BAINES moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. EUSEBIUS SMITH seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. The CHAIRMAN then rose, and thanked them for their vote, but thought for the future they must cut their meetings shorter. The proceedings lasted five hours and a-half. The benediction having been pronounced, the proceedings terminated.

The usual evening meeting was held in Finsbury Chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Parsons, of York. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Revs. Mr. Storrow, C. H. Bateman, E. R. W. Krause, from the South Seas; John Curwen, and H. Ingram, from British Guiana.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Poultry Chapel on Monday evening; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Among those on the platform were the following gentlemen:—Dr. Campbell, the Rev. S. M'All, Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. N. Hall, J. B. White, jun., Esq., J. Kemp Welch, Esq., T. Devitt, Esq., G. A. Lloyd, Esq., James Spicer, Esq., F. J. Sargood, Esq., Rev. F. Tomkins, Dr. Archer. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. Dr. Spence offered up prayer.

The Rev. T. JAMES then read the report, which stated that as the result of Mr. Poore's recent visit to this country on behalf of the Australian colonies, fifteen ministers had been chosen, together with a young brother who had just completed his course of study at the Lancashire Independent College, but was obliged to leave England on account of his health, and has gone at his own charges; making sixteen in all. Of these, eight have been appropriated to Victoria, four to South Australia, three to New South Wales, and one to Tasmania. In the same vessel with Mr. Poore went Mr. Binney and his wife, of whom it is said that by his medical and other friends it was judged that nothing would tend

more, under the blessing of God, to the restoration of his wasted powers than a sea-voyage.

He therefore determined to visit the Australian colonies. It was in connexion with the founding of the colony of South Australia, in which Mr. Binney bore a part, that the Colonial Missionary Society was formed. In conducting the affairs of the society, he has from that time borne a prominent part; and should his health be sufficiently restored to be able to visit the different churches that now exist and prosper, he will find an ample reward for all the thought and labour he has for so many years bestowed.

The receipts during the year are stated to have exceeded those of any year, the total amount being 6,544l. 13s. 6d.; and the expenditure 5,569l.; leaving a balance in favour of the society of 974l. 18s. 1d., which is absorbed by the amount due to the fund to meet the expenses of the outfit of the ministers whom Mr. Poore came to England to obtain.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of a hearty speech, thus adverted to the voluntary principle:—

The habits of colonists are wandering; they push their advances into different parts of the country, they are diffused over enormous spaces, they are constantly renewed by large bodies of emigrants from the mother country. It is necessary, therefore, that the numbers of agents you employ must be greater than would be requisite for an equal number of inhabitants in a more confined space, and your ministry also must be for a long time to come, not of a settled, but of an itinerant character. And although I must uphold strongly the fixed principle, I am perfectly ready to admit that in those large colonies the voluntary principle is the only one that is applicable; and even when we look to this country (and I say it as a member of the Established Church), I maintain, that if the Church is to have full effect, full vigour, and vitality of action, it must be constantly refreshed and sustained by the full development and operation of the voluntary principle. (Applause.) Without the voluntary principle, the fixed principle becomes a mere skeleton; it becomes a *caput mortuum*, a dead thing without a reality; but the voluntary principle, whether it be here, or whether it be there, is the prime moving principle that keeps any movement in activity, and carries it to a happy consummation. (Applause.) I rejoice to come to such meetings as these; I rejoice exceedingly to meet my Nonconformist brethren—(applause)—because by meeting in this way we do assert and elevate those great principles, that, essential at all times, are, if I may use such an expression, more than essential in the day in which we live. I maintain that we are, by meeting in this way, asserting that all differences merely ecclesiastical, or of church government, are altogether secondary, and of little or no importance, compared with the great principles we now profess, and the mighty objects we have in view. I maintain that by meeting together in this way we assert a privilege that is most dear to my heart and to the hearts of every one of us—the right of the laity to go among their brethren, and to make known God's word, in season and out of season, by voice, by prayer, by writing, by reading, by every legitimate means that God has put within our reach. (Applause.)

Mr. BAXTER, in moving the first resolution, said, in reference to his visit to Canada a few years ago—

Speaking of church politics, I recollect that at that time ecclesiastical dissensions were at their height in Canada. Clergy reserves were in the mouth of every man, and the voluntary question, to which your lordship has referred, raged like a perfect social tempest from one end of Canada to the other. Now, we are all happy to think that this ecclesiastical turmoil is over. No one in Canada dreams of having an established church; and the brethren of all Christian denominations are living together in unity. But what I want to impress upon the meeting is this, that as we Independents were the originators of the ecclesiastical struggle in Canada; as we were the men who led the van of the voluntary forces, it is our bounden duty to show by deeds the truth of our words, and to prove to all men what was so often said, both here and there, that Christian liberality is amply sufficient to provide for all the spiritual wants of British North America. It has proved sufficient in the Western States of the American Union. No doubt, as you have observed, there is a difference between them in some respects and our British colonies, but, after all, they are neither more nor less than colonies. Nothing surprised me more, when travelling through the fine Western States, than to see the vast number of places of Protestant worship, and the crowds attending them on the Sabbath-day.

F. J. SARGOOD, Esq., late member of the Victorian Parliament, seconded the resolution. He trusted that the mission of their very valued friend, Mr. Binney—Bishop Binney—(laughter)—would be accompanied by the benefits which their friend Mr. Baxter has indicated. They certainly want stimulation in the colony; but, at the same time much had been done in Australia, despite the difficulties with which they had been surrounded. Ten years ago they had only two Independent ministers in Victoria; now they had no less than twenty-one; and they had there built, or were building, something like seventeen or eighteen churches. This has been done with the people's own money, without any assistance from the State, the people having purchased the land, and the bricks and mortar they have put thereon. There is wanted in Australia, not a talented ministry without the grace of God in their hearts; but a pious ministry, qualified to take a powerful position, and, if it may be, to do battle in the great ecclesiastical contests that were going forward in the colony, particularly in Victoria, and primarily supported by the Roman Catholics, for the continuation of the Government grants, that aimed to bring the entire religious denominations of the colony to succumb to the Government of the day.

The next resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. M'All, and seconded by the Rev. J. Arnold, who is about to sail for Sydney. Lord Shaftesbury left the chair, and was succeeded by Mr. Spicer.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL (who was very warmly received) in moving the third resolution, referred to the

physical history of the Coral Islands as illustrating the work of Colonial Missions. They must see to it, that the tide of emigration which carried our countrymen to distant lands, carried with it also the seeds of Divine truth, else those lands would continue to be a moral wilderness. But by the Divine blessing on their labours, Britain's colonies girdling the globe would become so many centres of spiritual vegetation to the waste places around. Their first aim was to send the kernel of the Gospel—but the shell and husk were not altogether unimportant. He believed that the Congregational husk was of Divine growth, and peculiarly adapted to the transporting of the seed to the colonies, and to the promotion of its growth. He briefly referred to the spiritual nature of a Christian church, its repudiation of state support, its freedom from State control, its liberty of self-action, and its only code, the Bible. As the same freedom was claimed for all Christians, independency could not be sectarian, but the soundest Congregationalism was the widest Catholicity. As the object of the Mission was to found churches, they must be according to some model—and the one they chose was the one they believed nearest the Divine plan, and best adapted to extend the Redeemer's kingdom. He concluded thus: Let others, if they will, send forth Christianity as if it were a feeble sickly plant—let them wrap it in parchment—tie it with tape—steep it in Parliamentary grants—appoint soldiers to stand as sentries over it—send out with it a ready-made hot-house that it may be screened from the gusts of varying judgments—plant it in manure patented by the imperial Government, that it may not be abandoned to the precarious nutriment of the soil, the sunshine, and the shower. Let others, if they will, thus send out the Gospel—but be it ours, possessing the principles and somewhat of the spirit of the pilgrim fathers, to show that we believe it to be no such weakly thing. Let us send it forth in all its native simplicity—with no artificial soil to enfeeble it—with no costly conservatories to cramp it. Let us plant it on the bare rock, on the open mountain side, and there leave it uncontrolled and free—leave it to the dews and the showers, leave it to the gentle breezes and the blessed sunshine—and if sometimes the frost visit it, and the lightning flash over it, and the hurricane roar around as if threatening to uproot it, let us have confidence that those very influences, as in the early ages of the church, will but tend to promote its growth, and to root it more firmly in the soil.

The Rev. F. TOMKINS seconded the resolution in an effective speech. The Rev. Dr. ARCHER, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury and to Mr. Spicer for their kindness in occupying the chair, said he very fully sympathised with the noble principles announced by Mr. Newman Hall. Some of them, perhaps, had heard, but he would now give it just in a whisper, that he was a true-blue Presbyterian. (Laughter and applause.) The Rev. gentleman concluded an eloquent speech by moving the resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. T. JAMES, and carried by acclamation. The meeting was closed with a benediction.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the Congregational Union was held in the Poultry Chapel, on Friday morning; the Rev. Dr. ALLIOTT, President of Cheshunt College, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN commenced the proceedings of the day by reading the 60th chapter of Isaiah, which was followed by prayer. Dr. Allott then said he would not take up the time of the meeting by making any remarks, as it had been arranged to devote the greatest portion of the time they should be together to the consideration of the work of revival now going on in a distant land.

Mr. CHARLES REED was then called upon to read a paper on "American Revivals, with Special Reference to the present Revival." It mainly referred to facts which have already been mentioned in detail in our columns, and took a very favourable view of the movement, which Mr. Reed described as being unobjectionable, because it had been purely of a devotional character. It would be spoken of in future as the great prayer-meeting. This revival was remarkable for its extent. It had spread like the fire of the prairies, till the whole country presented some specimen of its results. It had embraced all sects and denominations—all had been more or less affected by it. Every state had participated in this outpouring of the Spirit. Some had objected to this revival because of its suddenness. It was no more sudden than the change of the seasons. The spirit of grace and supplication was everywhere poured out. This was evident in the benefit bestowed on the Churches as well as on the unconverted. At the close of Mr. Reed's address, the whole assembly joined in singing Psalm 102, C.M., and the Rev. J. Griffin offered prayer.

The Rev. J. A. JAMES, who was evidently labouring under bodily pain, then proceeded to read a paper on "American Revivals," which was listened to with profound attention.

At the close of this address, and in harmony with the sentiments it awakened, the 34th hymn, 2nd book, Dr. Watts, was sung, and the Rev. S. MARTIN prayed.

The Rev. JOSHUA HARRISON then rose and moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. Charles Reed and the Rev. John Angel James, combined with a kind request that they would place their papers at the disposal of the Committee of the Union for immediate publication. This resolution was seconded by the Rev. SAMUEL M'ALL, of Nottingham, and carried unanimously. Brief addresses were then delivered

by the Revs. WILSON, of Aberdeen; ALEXANDER, of Norwich; and NEWMAN HALL, of Surrey Chapel.

EDWARD BALL, Esq., M.P., moved the following resolution:—

That it be a recommendation from this assembly to the pastors connected with this Union, to fix the first Sabbath in June for preaching on the work of the Holy Spirit, and the necessity of prayer; and that the following Monday evening be set apart for a prayer-meeting specially to implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our Congregational churches, pastors, colleges, and Sunday Schools.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, and unanimously carried.

In full accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, the Revs. G. Smith, H. Batchelor, S. Hebditch, S. Pearsall, and A. Reed, addressed the meeting. The assembly sang the 135th hymn, 1st book, and the Rev. J. Guyther, of Manchester, concluded with prayer.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROROGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The annual meeting of the supporters of this society was held on Friday afternoon at St. James's-hall, Piccadilly; the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report acknowledged with heartfelt gratitude a considerable augmentation of income during the year 1857. The general fund amounted to about 80,000*l.*; the special fund to 13,200*l.*; and, what is a very encouraging sign, there was an increase, under the head of subscriptions and collections, of 5,000*l.* above the corresponding item in the preceding year. The fund for the extension of India missions (part of which is included in the receipts of 1857) now amounts to 17,000*l.* The society has resolved to establish a mission in the important settlement of Vancouver's Island. One clergyman has already been appointed. Among the promising fields of labour to which its increased income has enabled the society to vote largely increased grants, is Southern Africa.

"But," continues the report, "if the society has been encouraged by tokens of the Divine favour and goodness, it has been humbled and chastened by severe visitations. Two of its missions, those of Delhi and Cawnpore, have been swept away; and the blood of their young missionaries and catechists has been shed, but only, as we trust, to fertilise the ground from which a richer and more abundant harvest is hereafter to spring. As an act of grateful homage to their memory, the society desires to record their names on its annals. They were the Rev. A. R. Hubbard, Mr. Daniel Corrie Sandys, and Mr. Louis Henry Koch, all barbarously murdered at Delhi on the fatal 11th of May; the Rev. W. H. Haycock, and the Rev. H. E. Cockey, who met a like bloody death at Cawnpore. More recently, a most laborious and devoted missionary, the Rev. Joseph Willson, was foully murdered by a body of Caffres while proceeding on foot to one of his stations in South Africa, on Sunday, the 28th of February. He alone, of all the missionaries of the society so suddenly called away from his labours, was married. He has left not only a young widow totally unprovided for, but also two sisters in England, whom he constantly helped to support out of his scanty missionary stipend. The society records these melancholy and awful losses without any fear that the dangers that encompass the missionary in heathen lands will deter others from coming forward to fill up the vacant posts. Our great want at this moment is of faithful and devoted men, and the society therefore calls upon the younger clergy and candidates for holy orders, 'in the hope that God will put it into their hearts to offer themselves freely for missionary work in this most awful and awakening crisis of the church of Christ.'

The resolutions were moved, seconded, and supported by the Bishop of London, Sir James Brooke (Rajah of Sarawak), the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Cape Town, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. The meeting, which was a very crowded one, was also attended by the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Bishops of Jamaica, Guiana, and Montreal, the Dean of Westminster, Archdeacons Hale, Sinclair, and Bickersteth, the Chaplain-General, the Rev. Canon Trevor, the Rev. Canon Harvey, Prebendary Gurney, the Provost of Worcester, the Master of the Temple, Dr. Macbride, Count Platen, Miss Burdett Coutts, and a large body of the clergy of the established church.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—The annual *soirée* of the friends and supporters of New College was held on Saturday evening. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen gathered as the evening began to close in. Amongst those present were Dr. Halley, Dr. Morton Brown, of Cheltenham; Dr. Lankester, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. Henry Wight, of Edinburgh; Professors Hoppus, Goodwin, and Davis, Dr. Wm. Smith, Dr. Stroud, Dr. Fraser, Rev. A. Reed, B.A., C. Reed, Esq., Thomas Baines, Esq., Rev. Robert Baggins, Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. Richard Brindley, Rev. E. White, C. E. Mudie, Esq., Henry Spicer, Esq., Henry Rutt, Esq., &c. The whole of the class rooms and other public parts of the college were thrown open to visitors; tea and coffee being laid out in some of the rooms, valuable prints, stereoscopic views, objects for microscopic investigation, and the museum in turn occupying the attention; but proving much more attractive than all these were some galvanic and electrical experiments shown under the direction of Dr. Lankester, in one of the apartments in the tower. Having produced a current between the poles of an ordinary galvanic battery he converted it by a method of his own into free or statical electricity; by passing it through exhausted glass tubes it became continuously visible, and afforded an apt and beautiful illustration of the aurora borealis. Other most pleasing experiments were made with the same agency; and the warmest thanks of successful parties of spectators were tendered to the

Lankester for the amusement and instruction he had afforded. Towards nine o'clock, the company being gathered in the library, Dr. Halley called on the Rev. W. Wight, of Edinburgh, to say a few words, and that gentleman gave an interesting account of his own long-continued and successful open-air labours. After singing a hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, and the company dispersed.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION.—On Tuesday night the annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter-hall, under the presidency of Lord Calthorpe. The report referred to the various localities in which the labours of the society were carried on, all of which gave striking proofs of the society's success. The number of ragged-churches and preaching stations in connection with the Union were thirty-six, the whole of which owed their origin to it. The report closed with an earnest entreaty for aid to carry on the work. The last cash statement showed the receipts of the society for the past year to be 263*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and the expenditure 206*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. AYRTON, in moving the second reading of the Poor-rates Metropolis Bill, repeated his former statements tending to show that the rich parishes escape the burden of poor-rates which falls upon the poor parishes. By the prostitution of the law those best able to pay are exempted from payment. The people are suffering injustice at the hands of certain wealthy noblemen and gentlemen. But the people will be heard; the house must deal with the subject; and he left the bill in the hands of the president of the Poor-law Board, with the warning that he would incur a serious responsibility by refusing to entertain the question.

Mr. SOTHERTON ESTCOURT said the bill had been thrown into his hands charged with something like fulminating powder. If Mr. Ayrton had been as long a member of the House of Commons as himself he would have known that threats held out to that assembly are rather calculated to prevent the realisation of the object in view. He answered Mr. Ayrton's statistical statements, and showed that the bill would take from those who contribute the money all share in its expenditure, a proceeding at variance with the constitutional principle that taxation and representation should go together. He moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Byng, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Thomas Duncombe; and supported by Mr. John Locke. Mr. AYRTON then withdrew his bill, because he said he could not stand against the argument that there should be a local supervision of local funds.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The House of Lords did not sit on Thursday, but in the House of Commons, in reply to a wide question from Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Mr. DISRAELI said that he had no doubt the motive that led Lord Ellenborough to take the "not unconstitutional but unusual course" he has taken, was, that he knew if the question of his resignation had been put to his colleagues "their regard for his personal qualities and their admiration of his genius would have led them unanimously to request him to withdraw that resignation."

Next, moved thereto by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. VERNON SMITH entered upon an explanation of the reasons that induced him to withhold from Lord Ellenborough the passage in Lord Canning's private letter relating to the Oude proclamation. This explanation was rather long, but the sum of it was, that he did not think the passage of importance sufficient to call for its communication; and he could not communicate the whole letter because it was of a very private nature. The passage was as follows:—

I intend to issue a proclamation to the talookdars and landowners of Oude which will reach you officially by the mail. I had hoped to have accompanied it with a full explanatory despatch, but more urgent business has prevented me from doing so from hour to hour.

Was he to tell Lord Ellenborough that he had heard privately that Lord Ellenborough had received a despatch publicly? Was he to assume that Lord Ellenborough would act without waiting for explanations? He had at once read the passage to Lord Palmerston—(Derisive cheers from the Ministerial side)—to whom it did not appear, any more than to himself, that it was necessary to communicate it to the Government. (Laughter.) He was perfectly prepared to justify his not having made that communication, and he had not the slightest feeling of regret for not having done so. (A laugh.)

Sir M. FARQUHAR asked whether Lord Canning would not write the letter in question under the impression that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. V. Smith) was President of the Board of Control?

Mr. V. SMITH: Of course.

THE OATHS BILL.

The report of the select committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments to the Oaths Bill was presented to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell on Thursday, and received. It is as follows:—

1. Because the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were originally introduced in the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament as a witness to their

certain Roman Catholics, and were not intended for the purpose of excluding persons of the Jewish persuasion.

2. Because the exclusion of British subjects from seats in Parliament and offices in the State on the ground of their religious opinions is contrary to the general maxims of freedom of conscience.

3. Because no charge of disloyalty or unfitness for public employment and a fair share of legislative power has been alleged, or can be alleged, against the Jewish community.

4. Because the infliction of disabilities upon any class of her Majesty's subjects solely on the ground of their conscientious adherence to their faith savours of persecution, and is totally inconsistent with those principles of religious liberty which, in the case of more powerful communities, have been applied by Parliament with such happy effects.

5. Because the Commons having already on ten previous occasions, and in five Parliaments, passed bills for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, and having of late years agreed to such bills by constantly increasing majorities, are convinced that the opinion of their constituents and of the country at large has been irrevocably pronounced in favour of the removal of such disabilities.

6. Because such bills have been supported by many of the most eminent members of both Houses of Parliament, who, while differing upon other political questions, have concurred in the justice and expediency of measures for the relief of the Jews.

7. Because the rights of the electors of the United Kingdom have been peculiarly affected by a law which has been construed to prevent the admission to the House of Commons of persons who have been lawfully returned as members of that house.

8. Because the first and third clauses of the bill are open to the construction that the new oath which the former of them contains, should be taken not only in all cases where the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration are now required, but also where the oaths of allegiance and supremacy are at present required, though without the oath of abjuration; the result of which construction, if the bill should pass into law without the fifth clause, would be to exclude the Jews from practising as solicitors and barristers, and from offices under the Crown, to which employments and offices they are now admitted.

9. Because such result would be contrary to the intention of the two Houses of Parliament, appearing from the sixth clause and from the title of the bill under consideration.

A motion that a conference with the Lords be desired was agreed to.

JOINT-STOCK BANKING.

Mr. HEADLAM moved the second reading of the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Bill. This measure extends the principle of limited liability to joint-stock banks. Mr. BLACK moved that it should be read a second time that day six months, and Mr. Finlay, Mr. Drummond, and Sir Robert Carden supported him. Sir William Dunbar, Mr. Malins, and Mr. Baxter supported the bill on the ground that the extension of the principle of limited liability to joint-stock banks would be beneficial; while Sir George Lewis supported the motion because he thought they could not refuse to put those banks on a level with other trading associations. Mr. Disraeli gave a similar reason for the support he gave the bill. It was read a second time without a division.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Bill for the abolition of church-rates.

On clause 1—which provides that from and after the passing of the bill no church-rate shall be made or levied in any parish in England or Wales—after a brief speech from Sir J. TRELAUNY, Mr. GRIFFITH said he was quite ready to make the hon. baronet a present of the country towns, as there would be little difficulty in getting voluntary contributions there to support the fabric of the Church; but what would he do with the 10,000 country parishes where no such voluntary means could be had? He must say that if the argument against church-rates was good for anything, it would go to the extent of abolishing the whole Church establishment of the country. He believed that the supporters of this bill would better consult the feelings of their constituents and the interests of the country by agreeing to some reasonable compromise than by persisting in passing a bill which was so little likely to receive the Royal assent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MELLOR cautioned the House that they could never satisfactorily legislate upon this subject without in the first instance abolishing the collection of these rates. He wished to give his assistance to propositions for altering the law of mortmain, so as to obtain endowments for repairs, for incorporating churches into diocesan districts, to collect funds, and to let pews, where the letting of pews was proper, and for any improvement in the management of ecclesiastical property which would provide funds for the repairs of churches. But those propositions could be better dealt with when church-rates were abolished.

Mr. B. HOPE said, it was an absurdity to attempt any longer to force the large and influential body of Dissenters to pay these rates. Churchmen alone ought to be called on to pay them. The church as a religious corporation ought to be allowed to appeal to her own followers under the prestige of the old form. The required reform could not be carried out by such a hurried and fragmentary Bill as this, and he therefore hoped it would not be pressed farther.

Mr. GILPIN said, the friends of this Bill did not allow that this was a question which admitted of compromise. If persons were willing to pay church-rates no compulsory rate was necessary; if they were not willing a compulsory rate was a tyranny. It had been stated during the debates on this Bill that two members of the Society of Friends at Bristol contributed very liberally to the repair of the church there. But how was the Society of Friends dealt with in London? Twenty-six chairs and a table were annually taken from the Friends' meeting-house in London, and the price of the chairs and table was

ping God according to their conscience. (Hear, hear.) Dissenters did not wish to deprive the church of England of the power of levying voluntary rates, and it was a discredit to churchmen to levy any other than voluntary rates. Nor was this a Dissenters' movement against the established church. It was simply a movement against a compulsory mode of supporting religion.

Mr. GARNETT said that it could not be denied that the question of church-rates had reached its crisis, and that in point of fact rates were doomed. (Hear, hear.) For his own part he conscientiously believed that the abolition of the rate would be no loss to the established church. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FOX did not want to prevent persons who wished to do so from paying a rate, but what he did want to do was to put an end to the compulsory levying of a rate. (Hear, hear.) He for one objected to being ticketed as belonging to this or that denomination. (A laugh.) He might not choose to pledge himself in one year as to the exact faith which he might hold in a subsequent year. Was all the progress of a man's life to be reported and ticketed also? (Renewed laughter.) Was the churchwarden's book to keep an account of a man's doubts, inquiries, and changes of religious opinion? Let those who worshipped in the church, however, be taxed for the support of the church if they liked it; he would heartily assent to that arrangement; and, if the laity and clergy of the establishment wished to have the power of legally enforcing the rate, as applicable to themselves, and to themselves only, he would not oppose their obtaining it. But to any attempt to fetter opinion or interfere with that freedom of worship which had been claimed for all since the Reformation he must offer a decided resistance.

Lord R. CECIL said, that the present numerical majority of the house appeared intoxicated with their success, and would listen to no compromise. It would be better to take the opinion of the House of Lords before entering further into this controversy, and if that assembly took the same view as the lower branch of the Legislature of course there would be an end of the question. If on the other hand they rejected the proposition the House of Commons would approach the subject in another session in a temper much more favourable to a reasonable adjustment.

Mr. BIGGS had no conscientious feelings with respect to Church-rates, but he believed that their continuance was utterly inconsistent with good government, and with the discharge of the proper duties of the magistracy. In Leicester, the town which he represented, no Church-rates were now levied. About fifteen years ago, however, a Mr. Baines was sent to the county gaol upon a judgment of one of the ecclesiastical courts for non-payment of such rates. He remained in prison six months, and would probably have been there six years, had not he (Mr. Biggs) and two other gentlemen paid 50*l.* a-piece to procure his liberation.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were:—

For the clause	227
Against it	153
Majority	74

Clause 2, providing that Church-rates may still be levied for the purpose of paying off money due on the security of such rates was agreed to.

On clause 3, providing that the Act should not extend to Scotland or Ireland, Lord R. CECIL moved the omission of the words "Scotland or." If the principle were true in England that Dissenters should not be called upon to contribute to the support of the church, he saw no reason why the same exemption should not be extended to the Dissenters in Scotland. Mr. BRIGHT thought that the clause was unnecessary, and hoped it would be left out. Lord R. CECIL said that as the clause was nonsensical any amendment upon it must be nonsensical too. He, therefore, begged to withdraw his amendment. The third clause was then put and negatived.

Sir A. ELTON moved a clause, providing:—

That any Church-rate made before the passing of the act, and since the 1st of January, 1838, may be collected and recovered in the same way as if the act had not been passed.

He said that unless such a provision were adopted great inconvenience would result. He had also given notice of his intention to move another clause to allow the parishioners to make a voluntary rate, and enacting that those who refused or neglected to pay the same should not be entitled to vote at any vestry summoned for the transaction of church business for the space of eighteen months. The first clause moved by the hon. baronet having been put, Sir J. TRELAUNY expressed his willingness to accept it. The clause was then adopted, the words "and since the 1st day of January, 1838," being, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, omitted, so that the clause was made to apply to all rates made before the passing of the act.

Sir A. ELTON moved the following additional clause:—

The churchwardens of every parish in England and Wales shall, some day in the month of _____ in each year, give an account to the parishioners, at a vestry meeting, of all money they have received, and also of all they have expended in repairs and otherwise, for the use of the church during the past year; and, the said account having been allowed by the parishioners, the churchwardens shall lay before them an estimate of the cost of repairing the church and churchyard, and conducting public worship for the ensuing year; and it shall be lawful for the said churchwardens and parishioners to make a voluntary rate upon the occupiers of all property liable to Church-rates in such parish, for the purpose of defraying the amount of the said estimate. Provided always, that no occupier of such property, who shall have refused or neglected to pay the said voluntary rate, after the same has been duly demanded of him, shall be entitled to vote at any vestry summoned for the transaction of church business for the space of eighteen months.

Sir J. TRELAUNY opposed the clause on the ground that it would tend to confusion in the law.

The bill as it stood would not remove the existing machinery for the repair of churches. Members of the church might, if they chose, put funds into the hands of the churchwardens, who were bound, so long as money accrued to them, to apply it to the maintenance of the fabric.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE thought that, now they had won their victory, there seemed to be a greater disposition on the other side of the house than existed before to make a conciliatory arrangement respecting this question. (Hear, hear.) With the speech of the hon. member for Oldham (Mr. Fox) in his mind, he would suggest to the hon. baronet (Sir A. Elton) the propriety of withdrawing this clause and substituting for it upon the report one framed on the principle which the hon. member said he was ready to support—namely, that there should be the power of raising the rates by a compulsory process, which process, however, should only be applicable to such persons as chose to subject themselves to it. (Laughter.)

Sir A. ELTON said that Sir William Clay had taken great care in his bill of 1854 to provide that the action and jurisdiction of the churchwardens should be maintained, and he (Sir A. Elton) considered that his proposal was a necessary complement of the present measure. His desire was that the churchwardens should remain as they now were—guardians of the fabric of the church, and responsible for the conduct of public worship. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LABOUCHERE agreed that if Church-rates were to cease as a compulsory payment by Dissenters, they should not be extorted from any other section of the community. In the interest of the church itself he would carefully avoid drawing a line between Churchmen and Dissenters in this particular. At the same time, consistently with that object, it would be a reasonable thing—especially in those country parishes where people would be generally willing to contribute towards the maintenance of the fabric—to provide some local machinery whereby funds could be collected and applied.

Mr. HENLEY said that for his own part he thought the operation of the clause would be productive of discord and confusion, nor could he understand the use of keeping up an expensive machinery when a man might put his hand in his pocket and give his money without its interference. (Hear, hear.) Upon the principle of the clause suggested by the hon. member for Oldham he could pronounce no opinion until he had seen it, but so far as he could form an opinion it appeared to be capable of being reduced into a practical shape.

Mr. CROSSLEY contended that it was perfectly idle to invoke the aid of Parliament for the performance of a voluntary act. Mr. MELLOR maintained that the clause was inconsistent in terms, and would give no greater power than the law as it stood conferred. Mr. COLLINS had great faith in the voluntary principle, and did not believe that there would be those difficulties in the way of the operation of the clause which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Henley) seemed to suppose. Mr. CROSS stated that in the city of Manchester a voluntary rate had been levied, and that the system had worked admirably for a considerable period. (Hear, hear.)

Sir A. ELTON said that after the discussion which had taken place he should not press the clause, but would give his best consideration to its provisions with a view, if possible, of reducing it into a more workable shape.

The clause was accordingly withdrawn, and the bill passed through committee amid cheers.

THE OUDE PROCLAMATION—VOTE OF CENSURE ON MINISTERS.

In the House of Lords on Friday there was a crowded attendance, in anticipation of the debate on Lord Shaftesbury's resolutions. The space in front of the Throne appropriated to the sons of peers and persons of distinction was fully occupied soon after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat, and the space below the bar was also crowded. The seats in the side galleries were completely occupied by ladies, and the scene was altogether one of the most brilliant and animated that has ever been witnessed on the occasion of a debate. There were also many members of the House of Commons in the galleries appropriated to that body.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in moving his resolutions, disclaimed all personal and party feelings. He had come forward because he felt that something must be done, and he had moved the resolutions because he is unconnected with party, and never has been, and probably never will be, a Cabinet Minister. Lord Shaftesbury held that the whole Cabinet are responsible for the publication of the despatch, and he went through it paragraph by paragraph to show that it placed a wrong interpretation on Lord Canning's proclamation, and unjustly ripped up the question of the annexation of Oude while a large portion of the people are still in arms. He characterized the language of Lord Ellenborough as unwarrantable, unjust, and impolitic, and the rebuke administered to Lord Canning as gross. The gravamen of his charge was that the despatch was published in this country. In support of his view that the despatch ought not to have been sent, he pointed out the material difference between the draft proclamation and that published a few days ago:—

In the proclamation which appeared in *The Times* we find the following restraining clause, which is not inserted in the proclamation published by the Government:—

To those among them who shall promptly come forward and show their disapproval of the war in Oude, we will

of peace and order this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights.

That is so important an addition—the late President of the Board of Control has called it a "material modification"—that I have no doubt if the noble earl had been aware of it the terms of his despatch would have been considerably altered. (Hear, hear.)

He thought the proclamation had been misunderstood. The Governor-General intended it simply as a declaration of power. He intended it to say, "Your rights have been confiscated to the State, but come in and profess yourselves loyal subjects, and you shall be dealt with with the utmost consideration."

Asiatics we know will yield to power when they will yield to no other consideration, and without the exhibition of power it is absolutely impossible to carry on the government of any Asiatic state whatsoever. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords, be that so, or be it not, I think you will allow that the contradiction by persons of high authority—that the various interpretations which may be given to this proclamation would have been sufficient reasons for care, consideration, and caution before rushing with rashness and precipitancy into the composition of the despatch which has been sent out. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl rushed at once into composition, and from composition to publication, and has thus involved us and the country in the difficulties by which we are now surrounded. Where was the necessity for such haste? Where was the necessity for so speedily issuing such a despatch as that? If you had apprehended that the Governor-General was about to proceed with undue severity, what could have been easier than to send out a despatch, saying, "We have received your proclamation. It is not at present intelligible to us, nor will it be without further information, but we do enjoin upon you mercy, forbearance, and consideration towards those who are now subjected to your arms?" That would have accomplished the whole purpose,—(cheers)—and would not only have saved the Governor-General from the cruel position in which he will be placed by the receipt of this despatch, but would have carried with it the whole of India and the whole of England. I do not believe that there is a single human being in this country (God knows I can answer for myself) who would not have rejoiced if the noble earl had penned such a passage as that. For my own part, I fully believe that it is not only our best policy, but our most solemn Christian duty, that this rebellion being put down, and the specific insurgents being duly punished, everything should be done that can be done by the intelligence, power, and principles of this country for the moral and physical welfare, both now and for all time, of the many millions of people who inhabit that great continent of India. (Cheers.) I deeply regret that the noble earl did not take the course I have mentioned. It would have completely answered every purpose; it would have saved the hand of the Governor-General if he had been disposed to be too severe, and would have saved us from the dilemma in which we now find ourselves.

He dwelt on the danger of the home Government telling these men that they had been cruelly treated. The despatch would be translated into ten or twelve native languages, and become a common topic of conversation throughout all classes in India. He dreaded the effect it was too well calculated to produce in India. How was it possible consistently to retain the government of Oude while condemning the principle on which its annexation was effected? The despatch would also be very injurious to our national character on the continent of Europe. Was ever such a thing known as for a Government to draw up a bill of indictment against the whole policy of the administration of India, and hold up to execration all the great and good men by whom our Indian possessions had been obtained? Lord Canning, who had saved the Indian empire in a most dangerous crisis, was wronged not only by the publication of the despatch, but by the sentiments it contained. The Government repudiated any desire to recall him; but if so, why use language which must make it almost impossible for him to retain his office? It was most dangerous to weaken the authority of the Governor-General; the Government might have recalled Lord Canning, but should not have degraded his office. If the position of the Governor-General were lowered in the eyes of the natives it would be impossible, with the great change that had taken place in the minds of the people, to continue to govern that country. That which must be done was this—without the least delay there must go out a manifestation to the Governor-General and to the people of India that the conduct of her Majesty's Government had not the voice of Parliament any more than it had the voice or approbation of a generous and grateful people. (Loud and repeated cheers.) The noble earl concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

1. That it appears from papers laid upon the table of this house that a despatch has been addressed by the Secret Committee of the court of directors to the Governor-General of India, disapproving a proclamation which the Governor-General had informed the Court he intended to issue after the fall of Lucknow.

2. That it is known only from intelligence that has reached this country by correspondence published in newspapers that the intended proclamation has been issued, and with an important modification, no official account of this proceeding having yet been received; that this house is therefore still without full information as to the grounds on which Lord Canning has acted, and his answer to the objections made to his intended proclamation in the despatch of the Secret Committee cannot be received for several weeks.

3. That under these circumstances this house is unable to form a judgment on the proclamation issued by Lord Canning, but thinks it right to express its disapprobation of the premature publication by Her Majesty's Ministers of the despatch addressed to the Governor-General, since this public condemnation of his conduct is calculated to weaken the authority of the Governor-General of India, and to encourage those who are now in arms against this country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that facts contained in the blue-books, patent to all the world, bore him out in asserting that the war in Oude was rather a legitimate war than a rebellion. The

tion before their lordships was more important than anything affecting the existence of an administration.

It is practically this—Shall the Government of India be conducted on the principles of severity which appeared in that proclamation of Lord Canning? (Cheers.) I hoped, when I wrote that letter, that the proclamation never would be promulgated. I had every reason to believe that the strongest representations were made to Lord Canning against its promulgation by persons the most entitled to make such representations. (Cheers.) I was in hopes that these representations would prevail. But this, at any rate, I know—that if that proclamation were published it was absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that immediately there should appear a letter to undo the mischief, to mitigate the danger which must arise from the promulgation of principles of such excessive severity.

As to the annexation of Oude, the policy of Lord Dalhousie involved confiscation; but the difference between his policy and that of Lord Canning was this:—Lord Dalhousie's confiscation was prospective, and limited to those who might rebel; Lord Canning's was retrogressive, and affected the whole people. Confiscation was unknown in India. The successive conquerors of that country had changed the rulers of the people, but never appropriated the land, and had therefore been able to establish permanent governments. As to the allusion to what he had himself done in Scinde, he had struck down the Ameers because they were guilty of treachery to the English Government; but he preserved every man in the possession of his property, and that was the secret of the undisturbed tranquillity of Scinde under English rule. (Cheers.) They were told they ought to have waited for explanations! These explanations did not come till the interval of a month. He then made the following statement as to Lord Canning's recent policy:—

Lord Canning directed the Commander-in-Chief, when he retired from Lucknow, to leave a garrison in the Alumbagh. He then intended, as soon as he could get together a sufficient force, to attack and take Lucknow. Upon that measure he determined entirely on political, not on military grounds. He took upon himself the whole responsibility of that measure. A general, acting on military grounds, would first have obtained full possession of his own country—would have cleared Rohilkund, have pacified Bareilly, have restored tranquillity to Benares. Lord Canning, on the contrary, overruling all strategical considerations, and in search of what civilians call *prestige*, which has nearly been our ruin in the course of the last year, insisted on the concentration of all our forces for the attack on Lucknow. He was told the proclamation was to be explained, but confiscation could not be explained. It was incapable of explanation. It stood in all its naked deformity—the most cruel punishment which could ever be inflicted upon a country. (Cheers.) There were no exceptions made, and the effect on the people was likely to be maddening.

My lords, we have in India now twenty-one regiments of disarmed Sepoys. We have three regiments of Native Cavalry and three of Irregular Cavalry disarmed—altogether twenty-seven regiments. The position of these disarmed regiments has justly been a subject of the deepest anxiety to the Government of India. It is necessary to keep British troops to watch them. There are 2,000 or 3,000 of them within a night's march of Calcutta, where quite recently a panic was actually occasioned by them. Of these troops one half are in Oude. They cannot be engaged in the rebellion. They have been almost maddened by the attacks made on them in the course of the mutiny, and which they have learned from the newspapers. They have been threatened with hanging, with being blown from guns, and they are now under a panic, hardly knowing what they are to do. But imagine the position in which they will be placed if they read the proclamation! What must be their feelings when, while disarmed and incapable of committing any act against the Government, however indignant they might be at the dishonour they had sustained,—what must be their feelings, I say, when they find that all their property is at once confiscated, and that they have not a home to go to? (Cheers.) More than this,—the Mohammedan mosques, the Hindoo temples, all are supported by the land of the country. The whole of this, however, is confiscated; the whole means of maintaining both religions are unwisely, rashly, taken away. All the provision for objects of charity, for orphans and widows, is swept away. Not one single exception is made, save only in the case of the six individuals mentioned in the proclamation. Such things are enough to madden every man throughout the country, and therefore I thought to myself—"I will write, and at the earliest possible moment after that proclamation is published I will send my letter as an antidote that the public may know that they are to be ruled with justice and clemency." (Loud cheers.)

By the policy Lord Canning had commenced he had gone into a sea of fire. The despatch not only weakened his power to do evil; it would strengthen his hands for good. He did not believe that the proclamation represented Lord Canning's sentiments. It proceeded from other sources; Lord Canning had placed himself in bad and dangerous hands—in the hands of men who have learned nothing and have forgotten nothing—who imagined that after this dreadful convulsion they could re-establish as it stood civilian authority in India. The terms left the people no hope; to give them hope had been the object of his letter. He implored them to avoid that danger, and to adopt clemency as the best basis of their policy in India.

In a previous letter which was published I distinctly used the word "amnesty." It is my firm belief—and I have heard it of many and from many in India—that there is no hope of ultimate success but by an amnesty. (Hear, hear.) My lords, the son of a great and noble friend of mine—the late Duke of Wellington—has had the goodness to put into my hands this evening an unpublished leaf from some additional letters of that noble duke, in which I find these words, which, although referring to a comparatively unimportant matter, show distinctly the mind with which he regarded subjects of this nature:—

I am for the principle of amnesty, as referable to all inferior

agents; I have recommended it strongly to the Peshwah's durbar, and I am convinced that if it had been adopted at an early period the critical circumstances of the present moment would not exist. It is the principle upon which we have settled Mysore and the ceded districts, and that upon which we have made our way to this place. Eternal enmity against every petty agent concerned against us or our allies will never answer.

My lords, that is true wisdom. When I urge upon you clemency as the rule of the conduct of your government I only adopt the advice I have myself derived from all the greatest men who before our appearance in India dominated in that country, and of all the greatest men who have illustrated our own history. (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the course of Lord Canning, and described the publication of the despatch as an attempt to make political capital in England.

The Earl of CARNARVON supported the Government, while the Duke of SOMERSET condemned the publication of the despatch.

The LORD CHANCELLOR criticised the wording of the resolutions; the objection did not appear to be so much to the publication of the despatch as the "premature" publication. He thought the resolutions could not be better met than by moving the previous question.

LORD CRANWORTH denied that the confiscation proclaimed by Lord Canning could apply to the whole body of landholders in Oude, and gave some legal definitions of confiscation to prove his position.

EARL GREY disclaimed being actuated by party feeling. It had been his earnest desire that the present Government when they took office should so conduct affairs that it might be in his power to give them an independent support. What he objected to on the part of her Majesty's Government was the publication—the premature publication of this despatch. As to the policy of the proclamation or despatch there was not sufficient information to enable them to form a decided judgment. He admitted that, according to the view LORD ELLENBOROUGH took of the despatch, he was bound to reply to it, though he might have written in a better tone. But he totally disbelieved the interpretation put upon it by the noble Earl, and found that men of the greatest talents and of the greatest experience explained this proclamation in a very different sense. (Hear, hear.)

If I understand them, what they say is, that what we are used to call the proprietary right rests, in India, universally in the Government. (Hear, hear.) The Government is the general landowner, and under the Government the land is occupied by the cultivators. Now, it has happened in many parts of India, and particularly I believe in Oude, that these proprietary rights of the Government or of the Crown have been partly given to and partly occupied by various persons. These persons stand towards the cultivators in the position generally occupied by the crown; they receive from them their rents, and either pay a small proportion to the Government or retain them all themselves. In some cases this right has been given as a reward for past services, in others as a payment for services which have still to be performed, and in many I believe it has been usurped. This right is held by a comparatively small number of persons, and in Oude it is said that it has been usurped by men who grossly abuse it and heavily oppress the great mass of the population. (Hear, hear.) They withdraw from the Government the revenue on which it depends for its existence, and they grind the poor cultivator in the dust. It is this right, held by a few persons, and which upon general considerations of policy it would have been desirable to get rid of in order to make a more equitable settlement between these middle men, if I may call them so, and the cultivators—it is this right and this right only with which Lord Canning proposes to deal.

But the publication of the despatch was fraught with dangers and evils that could not be exaggerated. It was a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government to brand in the face of Europe and of Asia the previous conduct of their Royal mistress with the stain of treachery and injustice. (Cheers.) By what took place the Government adopted the act of their colleague, and made themselves responsible for it. He would go further, and say that to draw any distinction between the noble earl, the late President of the Board of Control, and the right hon. gentleman the leader of the Government in the other House of Parliament, was absolutely impossible. (Cheers.) He was surprised the Ministry should have met a vote of censure by the previous question; it was the first time it had occurred in Parliamentary history.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, though he had no wish to see the present Government embarrassed, felt compelled to support the resolutions. So far as they knew at this moment it was owing to Lord Canning that this miserable war had been confined within its present limits, and had not become that most fatal and horrible of all wars—a war of religion and race. (Cheers.)

The Earl of DERBY could not believe that Lord Shaftesbury was so exempt from the influence of party as he represented himself, if he could judge by his votes; he also thought the motion looked something like a family arrangement, as Lord Shaftesbury gave notice of it on Monday, after a meeting at the house of Lord Palmerston on Sunday last, which was, he was told, not entirely for religious purposes. (Cheers and laughter.) That house must be very greatly changed from what he ever knew it before if the attendance he saw on both sides did not indicate some little idea that a party question was at stake. (Laughter.) Lord Ellenborough had, he said, a month previously laid down in a despatch to Lord Canning what were his own views and the views of the Government as to the course which ought to be pursued. That despatch was dated the 24th of March, under the belief that before that time the city of Lucknow would be evacuated by the rebels, and

that no considerable body would remain in arms against us throughout the country.

It proceeds to intimate the policy which the Government thought it desirable should be adopted:—

To us it appears that, whenever open resistance shall have ceased, it would be prudent, in awarding punishment, rather to follow the practice which prevails after the conquest of a country which has defended itself to the last by desperate war, than that which may perhaps be lawfully adopted after the suppression of mutiny and rebellion,—such acts always being exempted from forgiveness or mitigation of punishment as have exceeded the licence of legitimate hostilities.

After recommending a general disarmament, and as far as possible a general amnesty, it declares that "in every annexed district the ordinary administration of the law should as soon as possible be restored." In order to show the *animus* of my noble friend towards Lord Canning I beg your lordships' attention to this passage:—

In carrying these views into execution you may meet with obstruction from those who, maddened by the scenes they have witnessed, may desire to substitute their own policy for that of the Government; but persevere firmly in doing what you may think right; make those who would counteract you feel that you are resolved to rule, and that you will be served by none who will not obey. Acting in this spirit, you may rely upon our unqualified support.

(Cheers.) That was the language used by my noble friend on the 24th of March; those were the principles laid down; and then, not, of course, in answer to this despatch, for it could not have been received, but following on its issue, came the proclamation, which undoubtedly appeared to us to be couched in a very different spirit. (Hear.)

Ministers had received from Lord Canning the bare and naked proclamation and nothing more. It was said that its meaning was restricted, and that it never crossed Lord Canning's mind to interfere with their private rights.

I should like to know, however, what would be thought by the noble earl or the noble duke if an act of Parliament were passed in reference to their respective counties, confiscating to the Crown all "the proprietary rights of the soil." ("Hear," and a laugh.)

He regarded it as a notice to all the inhabitants of Oude, high and low, rich and poor, that, with the few exceptions there specified, every man should be deprived of the land on which alone he depended for subsistence. (Hear.) Her Majesty's Government could not approve of such a proclamation. Its publication he regretted; it was published without his knowledge, and he did not hold himself responsible for the act. Having detailed the facts of the case, he made a chief point of his defence the want of the information that would have been supplied by the letter to Mr. Vernon Smith; that letter could not have been so unimportant as represented, as it was shown, immediately it was received, to Lord Palmerston. It arrived at a period when its communication to her Majesty's Government might have been of the utmost importance,—when, if it had been communicated to them it might have materially modified the tone and language of my noble friend's despatch. (Hear, hear.) Yet not one line had they ever seen, nor had they since they came into office had the slightest means of judging what, upon any one question, were Lord Canning's views of policy. (Loud and continued cheering.)

I might venture to say, that the tone and temper of that proclamation were strongly disapproved by the highest and most competent authorities in India (hear, hear), that, from its tone, and the time at which it was issued, it was regarded as likely to lead to most alarming consequences (hear, hear)—that I believe there were remonstrances against its publication, and that I know that many most eminent men have written home expressing their deep regret at the system of apparently wholesale confiscation which it would establish. (Cheers.)

Amongst others, he might mention Sir G. Clerk [of the Board of Control], who says that, unless the recommendations of the Government should be attended to, and if this system of severity should be persisted in, no amount of force that they could send from this country would enable them permanently to maintain their authority in peace in India. (Cheers.) He described the circumstances under which the despatch was produced to the House of Commons, repeating his disclaimer of having had anything to do with the matter. The moment the Government knew the despatch had been made public, the Minister who had authorized the publication ceased to be their colleague. It was said that his resignation did not release the Cabinet from its responsibility; that might be constitutional law, but it was not constitutional practice. He cited the case of Lord John Russell's retirement from the Ministry in 1855, in consequence of his colleagues disavowing the treaty he had concluded at Vienna. The Cabinet was not held responsible for it, and on Lord John Russell resigning, the Opposition of that day, being somewhat more forbearing than the Opposition of the present (cheers), withdrew the hostile motion against the Government. (Cheers.) He entreated their lordships not, by affirming the motion of the noble earl opposite, which must be construed into a vote of censure, to place the Government in a most painful and embarrassing position, and at the same time produce in India an impression the very reverse of that which they all wished to create. (Cheers.)

EARL GRANVILLE denied that the case of Lord J. Russell was a parallel one; the allusion to a family arrangement was unworthy of the head of the Government; as to Lord Ellenborough, he had not defended his despatch, except two sentences no one had attacked; he had only repeated his condemnation of the Governor-General. That house must for several reasons stand in a false position if it agrees to the previous question,—certainly an unprecedented motion for a Government to meet a vote of censure with upon an important part of their policy.

This being the Derby-day, the attendance of both town and country millers was limited, and the transactions in all kinds of English wheat were so trifling that Monday's prices were nominally unaltered. Foreign wheat met a very dull inquiry, but no change took place in its value. Floating cargoes of grain supported previous rates. The show of foreign barley was not extensive, and the trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. In such a state of affairs, it was not expected, as Monday's currency. We had a good demand for wheat at very low prices. Beans, peas, and flour moved slowly, on former terms.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from a correspondent some particulars of a recognition service held as far back as March last. Surely he must have forgotten that the *Nonconformist* is a newspaper!

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE fate of the Derby Government still trembles in the balance, and is not likely to be decided before Friday next, when the great debate on Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure upon Ministers will no doubt be brought to a close, prior to the adjournment for the Whitsun recess. Whether the respite to Government will prove to be a reprieve time will show. The features of this remarkable struggle for power, and the incidents arising out of it, possess more than ordinary interest, and promise to have a material influence upon the future government of the country.

Last week it was surmised that the prompt resignation of Lord Ellenborough would lead either to a withdrawal or modification of the motions of censure in either House upon her Majesty's Government. This expectation was not fulfilled. On Thursday, however, Mr. Cardwell announced not only that he should persevere, but that his resolution would be moved in the exact form of which he had given notice. It thus became evident that the object of the Opposition was, not so much to censure the publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch, as to condemn and eject from office the whole Government of which he had been a member.

In anticipation of the struggle a meeting of Independent Liberal members of the House of Commons was held on Wednesday, to ascertain whether any united plan of action could be decided on. Although the majority of those present were averse to the vote of censure, so great was the diversity of opinion, that it was found impossible to agree upon any definite course, and the meeting adjourned till Friday. On the afternoon of that day Lord Palmerston forestalled the meeting of Independent Liberals by convening a general meeting of Opposition members at his own residence. Some 200 obeyed the summons. On this occasion, the ex-Premier endeavoured to heal the breach in the ranks of the Opposition, announced ostentatiously that Lord John Russell would support the vote of censure, and, in reply to questions as to his future policy, made such statements as are reported to have satisfied the scruples of reluctant malcontents. Though many were unconvinced of the necessity of turning out the Government, the great body of the meeting acquiesced in his proposals, and, to all appearance, the distinct organization of Independent Liberals had melted away like summer snow on the utterance of a few vague promises from their former leader. Downing-street was now fairly in sight of the deposed Minister of last February. The compact with Lord John Russell was celebrated on Saturday by a quiet family dinner, and the defeat of the "stop-gap" administration seemed to be only a question of a few days. Had the decision of both Houses been given on Friday night, there is little doubt that Ministers would have been defeated by so large a majority as to have precluded the alternative of a dissolution.

On Saturday, however, a turn in the tide was perceptible, although the small majority of nine

obtained by the Government in the House of Lords on the Earl of Shaftesbury's resolution, was equivalent to a moral defeat in an assembly where Lord Derby has been accustomed to reign paramount. But the manly and fervent speech of the ex-President of the Board of Control, in which he showed that the policy embodied in his secret despatch was in harmony with that pursued by the greatest men in Indian history—that Lord Canning had not only left him for weeks in entire darkness as to his policy, but had set aside the military plans of Sir Colin Campbell himself, and had issued his confiscation proclamation against the better judgment of Sir James Outram, Sir John Lawrence, and other experienced Indian officials—was of more value to his former colleagues than a score of votes. So marked was the effect produced on the public by the disclosures made during the debate of the Governor-General's autocratic proceedings—of the Smith-Palmerston sharp practice in intercepting the information for the President of the Board of Control—of the great moral principles involved in the question, as illustrated by Sir Hugh Cairns and Lord Stanley—and by the unworthy sneers and special pleading of Lord John Russell,—that the conclusion soon became more general, that there was no substantial case against the Government, and that they were simply to be the victims of a dishonourable cabal. After Monday night's debate the partisans of the ex-Premier ceased to boast of the large majority that was to turn out his successors; and though a committee was sitting in permanence at Cambridge House, and new ministerial combinations freely canvassed, the prospect of a defeat of Government grew less and less distinct.

Last night the discussion was not resumed, in consequence of the refusal of members who had notices of motion to give way; and the debate stands adjourned till Thursday. As most of the leading orators of the House, such as Sidney Herbert, Palmerston, Disraeli, Bright, Gladstone, and Graham, have not yet spoken, two more evenings will no doubt be consumed before the final vote. As to the course that will be taken by the three last-named statesmen, no doubt is entertained. The views both of Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Graham will, we believe, accord with the amendment moved by Mr. Dillwyn, which runs as follows:—"That this House generally approves of Lord Canning's policy up to the time of the Oude proclamation, and is satisfied with the firmness and judgment he has evinced during the crisis in India; but this House declines to give any opinion upon the Oude proclamation until it has had further information on the state of Oude when the proclamation was issued, and also Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it." The mode suggested by the hon. member for Swansea of evading the issue raised by Mr. Cardwell becomes increasingly acceptable as the debate proceeds. It has already been accepted by the Government, and by Friday night, especially if the forthcoming Indian mail bears out the gloomy forebodings of experienced Indians as to the result of Lord Canning's proclamation, may obtain the suffrages of a large majority, and give a death-blow to the intrigues of faction. For Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, the autocrats of the Liberal party, to be not only foiled in their discreditable attempt to eject their rivals on such slight pretences, but to be thwarted by the quiet tactics of one of their own followers, would be a deserved humiliation.

The great party of progress have no reason to be dissatisfied with the turn of political events. The events of the last few days have dispelled all apprehension of another Palmerston dictatorship. "The administration of 1855," significantly remarks the *Times*, whose constancy to the fortunes of the ex-Premier has been matter of daily wonder, "has passed away for ever." But for the wholesome influence of the exclusion of the Whigs from office, the prospect held out in the following paragraph would still be no more than a dream:—

The time will soon come for the construction of a Liberal Ministry on the broadest basis. The new Premier, whoever he may be, is bound to consult the interests of the country, and to choose his colleague without the smallest consideration for any so-called claims of connexion, or friendship, or former employment. The Whig connexion may well be dissolved for ever. It has done good in its day, but that day is past. The Liberal party has in its ranks men capable of filling with success the highest offices in the State, and it is through the exclusion of such men from their proper sphere that much of the acrimony has arisen which now divides politicians of substantially the same opinions.

If, contrary to present probabilities, ministers should be defeated on Friday, a dissolution of Parliament is almost certain, as soon as the routine business of the session has been despatched. We trust the friends of religious freedom will be prepared for the eventuality, so that, should an election soon take place, the ranks of Independent Liberals in the House may be greatly augmented. We have no doubt that the electoral

committee of the Religious Liberation Society, which was enabled to render valuable aid in the last general election, will be at once resuscitated, and be ready to meet the contingency.

In connexion with the anniversary gatherings of the week, we shall be glad if the letter of our correspondent "Exeter Hall" excite attention in the right quarter. The arrangement at the London Missionary meeting, by which so attractive a speaker as the Rev. J. Mullens, "only a missionary from India," was kept back till the audience was almost exhausted, was singularly impolitic. It is by the aid of such men of power, pith, and varied experience, that the flagging interest in the mission cause is sustained. We trust Mr. Mullens's eloquent speech will attract the attention it deserves, and that the free and sensible remarks of a long-expatriated Englishman on the architectural extravagance which has seized upon the religious world will not be thrown away. The meeting of the Colonial Missionary Society was quite a demonstration in favour of voluntarism, which the chairman (Lord Shaftesbury) admitted was alone suitable in the case of our large colonies, while, even in this country, "if the Church is to have full effect, full vigour, and vitality of action, it must be constantly refreshed and sustained by the full development and operation of the voluntary principle." The noble lord still upholds strongly what he terms "the fixed principle," without seeming at present to see how entirely antagonistic are the two motive powers. The Congregational Union have devoted a whole day's sitting to discuss the revival in America, and have recommended that besides special sermons on the first Sabbath in June, "the following Monday evening be set apart for a prayer-meeting, specially to implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our Congregational churches, pastors, colleges, and Sunday schools."

The news from India is not cheering. In spite of the continued successes of our troops, the greater part of Oude remains in the hands of the disaffected landowners; and, according to a high authority, Lord Canning's confiscating proclamation will require a largely-augmented military force in that province. "Sir Colin Campbell wants more troops," is the remark of a well-informed correspondent. He can muster only 8,000 Europeans for the hot-weather campaign in Rohilcund. "It is, I fear, thus far correct, that we have to defeat an enemy as strong as before, and scattered over a very much wider surface." Such are the circumstances under which Lord Canning has thought it politic to dispossess the owners of the soil of a territory twice the size of England.

The death of one of nature's true heroines, the Duchess of Orleans—the blow inflicted on the French Government by the second return of M. Migeon for the department of Haut Rhin—the war between the Turks and Montenegrians, which has humbled the pretensions of the former—and the settlement of the Kansas affair so far as Congress is concerned;—are the other prominent features of the week's news.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE debate on Mr. Cardwell's resolutions, involving a censure of Her Majesty's Government, throws all other Parliamentary topics into the shade. In the earlier part of last week, it was thought that the prompt resignation of Lord Ellenborough, who took upon himself the exclusive blame of giving publicity to his secret despatch, and who, with a manliness quite refreshing in these days of official jealousy, determined that his colleagues should not be punished for his indiscretion, would cut away the hon. member for Oxford's *locus standi*, and compel him to withdraw the notice of motion which aimed at visiting the noble lord's sin on the head of the Cabinet of which he was a conspicuous member. But it soon became evident that it was not Lord Ellenborough's deposition, but the vacating by the Conservatives of the entire Treasury bench that had awakened the solicitude of the ex-placemen at Cambridge House on the foregoing Sunday. Mr. Cardwell declared his intention, not only of persevering in his motion, but of adhering to its terms; and as Sir John Trevelyan, who had precedence on Thursday for going into committee on the Church-rate Abolition Bill, very properly declined to give way, unless another day were placed at his disposal by the Government, the hon. gentleman appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who promptly gave him Friday.

On Friday afternoon, accordingly, the great debate, now in progress, came on. There was, of course, as on all party occasions threatening the stability of a Ministry, great excitement. It was known that Lord John Russell had consented to join the faction. It was believed that Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Graham inclined to throw the weight of their senatorial influence and advocacy into the same scale—a belief which we have reason to think those eminent statesmen

will speedily contradict. It was calculated that of the hundred-and-twenty Independent Liberals who had recently declared their severance from the Whig party, from thirty to fifty votes would be all that the Government would receive. It was rumoured that Sir W. G. Hayter, the indefatigable and unscrupulous whip of the party, counted upon a majority of fifty at least. There was a doubt as to how matters would go in the House of Lords. Everybody, therefore, was on the *qui vive*. The House was crowded—the galleries crammed—the lobbies full. At the usual time of commencing public business, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the hon. member for Oxford's resolutions should have precedence of the orders of the day, which having been assented to, Mr. Cardwell rose to address an eager House.

Mr. Cardwell is no rhetorician. His head is clear, but his heart is cold. His presence is not disagreeable, but neither is it prepossessing. On questions of political economy he is at home—lucid, logical, and convincing. On subjects requiring, in order to their elucidation, a confident and earnest appeal to the moral sense, he generally fails. No man can make an opening statement more neatly or precisely than he; but his manner is painfully dry, for he is utterly devoid of imagination. All these qualities came out on Friday night. He presented a careful summary of the facts as they stood in his own view; but when he sought to extract an argument from them, in support of his own resolutions, his weakness was conspicuous. In fact, the task he had undertaken might have overmatched the ingenuity and strength of a far abler man than he. The moral power of the man was gone as soon as he announced that it was no part of his purpose to ask the opinion of the House on Lord Canning's proclamation, and gave as a sufficient reason for his abstinence, the fact that that document was not officially before them. Well, it was a bold, but not usual thing to do, to request the House of Commons to form no opinion of a certain document, but to censure the writing of another document which condemned it. Mr. Cardwell, innocently enough, declared that the resignation of Lord Ellenborough did not by any means satisfy the wishes of those who condemned his conduct. They desired to bring the whole Administration to account, and to fix the responsibility of the noble lord's indiscretion on the Government collectively. The drift of his speech was a plea for the satisfaction of the injured feelings of Lord Canning. Serjeant Deasy seconded the motion in an apologetic strain, excusing himself, that he, an Irish Roman Catholic, should even appear to justify a policy of "confiscation," and defending Lord Canning, on the ground that the words of his Oude proclamation meant no more than claiming for the State the paramount lordship of the soil. We lament to see so able a man so questionably employed. A taste of office has already spoiled him.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, opened the case of the defendants—opened, and we may almost say, exhausted it. The hon. and learned gentleman is a tall, well-made, good-looking man, with a pallid complexion, a countenance expressive of something between pain and self-dissatisfaction, an earnest manner, complete presence of mind, gentlemanly address, and intellectual robustness. He is a good type of the Hibernio-Scotchman. He has not been a very frequent speaker—but he cannot utter half-a-dozen sentences without impressing you with a sense of his power. But he never, within our recollection, made a speech in the House of Commons approaching in all the higher qualities of oratory that which he delivered on Friday night. It was a strong, rapid, irresistible current of closely connected argument. It laid bare the substantial merits of the case, and it sufficiently dealt with the adventitious features of it. The House thoroughly warmed at the eloquence of the learned gentleman, grew excited, cheered every point, as one after another they quickly recurred. His peroration was of the highest order of senatorial eloquence, and when he resumed his seat, the tumult of applause, lasting several minutes, was quite deafening.

Mr. Lowe rose to reply to him. The right hon. gentleman is quite a contrast in manner, voice, style, and person, to his antagonist. A head white as snow, makes him appear at first glance older than he is; but you correct first impressions when you look at his ruddy complexion. His face is a curiosity: white eyebrows and lashes are more unusual than comely; and when we add that Mr. Lowe seems to have puckered up his cheeks from early youth, as though to keep his eyes in a normal state of all but complete closure, our readers will have a notion of his outer man. His voice is of a treble tone—his utterance too precipitate for distinctness—and his bearing has just that nonchalant air, which one would attribute to a leader of the *Times*, if it could only start into life.

But Mr. Lowe, clever as he is, is no match for the Solicitor-General. He wants weight of metal. He has no fund of moral influence. He is believed to be as loose to his political principles as the journal for which he writes. He can say audacious things with a shameless face. He can say good things with an indifferent face. On the present occasion it was his cue to assail Lord Ellenborough's past and present administration. He perpetrated one very fair joke. He said the noble Earl was fond of enacting Scriptural characters. When last in office he emulated Samsou—alluding to the carrying away from Cabul of the gates of Somnauth—but that now he was content to play the part of Jonah. He sat down without making any serious impression, and was followed by Mr. Lindsay, who said some outspoken truths and withdrew his intended amendment for "the previous question"—Lord A. V. Tempest spoke briefly—and Mr. Dillwyn, who moved an amendment expressing general approval of Lord Canning's policy, but declining to give any opinion on the Oude proclamation without further information, which Mr. Greer seconded. Mr. Baillie, secretary to the Board of Control, interposed with a brief explanatory statement of facts, designed to clear up an alleged incompatibility between the account given by Lord Ellenborough of the publication of his despatch, and the version of it rendered by other Ministers.

Mr. Vernon Smith then took up the discussion. He lost his temper, and was called to order—made a pitiful exhibition of party meanness—was listened to with derision—and sat down discomfited. Lord Stanley succeeded him—calm, earnest, and dignified. He had a right to take pride in the position in which Mr. Cardwell's motion had placed the Government—that of being the advocates of right against wrong—the official champions of a policy of humanity and of wisdom. Lord John Russell's speech we have singled out for more particular comment elsewhere.

The debate was resumed and again adjourned on Monday. Mr. Roebuck opened it in one of his terse, trenchant, common sense, English speeches, in which he read a severe rebuke to faction for choosing India for its battle field. Sir Charles Wood was himself—perking, conceited, but not without information, nor devoid of cleverness. He let out more than was discreet when he said, that if the effect of the motion should be to remove the Government, he did not think the result would be one which the country would have reason to regret. Mr. Hardy energetically defended the administration of which he is a member. Then followed a long interval of dulness, which was not relieved until Sir R. Peel flashed like a meteor across the gathering darkness. Sir George Cornwall Lewis stepped into the arena—a thorough Whig—but he could only defend the proclamation by interpreting it in a non-natural sense. Mr. Whiteside closed the second night's debate with one of his rasping philippics, in which poor Vernon Smith came in for another dose of mortification. We doubt whether the division will be taken before Friday night.

We have now only to congratulate our friends on the safe egress of the Church-rates Abolition Bill from committee on Thursday last. We cannot do more. We have filled our customary space, and must content ourselves with referring to our Parliamentary report. All honour to Sir John Trelawny and to the noble majority of 74, which affirmed the first and only essential clause of the bill. Last night the report was received, and the third reading fixed for Tuesday week.

CRIME AND INDISCRETION

WHAT is faction? We will not undertake to define the full significance of the term—but, surely, if it will cover any meaning at all, it will include this—an alacrity to make a case against political adversaries, as contradicting distinguished from a readiness to use a case legitimately turned up. The Cambridge House agitators are doing their utmost to "make a case" against the Government, sufficiently plausible to justify the expulsion of them from office—and the ablest amongst them have succeeded in proving nothing more than a want of correct taste, good feeling, and official tact, in the manner in which the bad policy of a Whig Proconsul has been condemned by his constitutional and political chief.

For the policy of "confiscation" boldly and unblushingly set forth in Lord Canning's Oude proclamation, nobody but Mr. Vernon Smith, who, perhaps, suggested it, has ventured to put forth a syllable of approbation. The utmost that has been urged in excuse of it is that it means nothing so atrocious in India as it does in England—an excuse which the interpretation put upon the words by all the residents in that peninsula effectually sets aside. About the true meaning of the words made use of in the Proclamation, and the sense in which those words will be understood by the natives, there are not in India two opinions. "Confiscation of proprie-

tary rights in the soil," means, and will be taken to mean, just what the phrase expresses. All ground for quibble on this point has been cut away by the unconscious, but universal, testimony of Indo-European society to the true significance of the Oude Proclamation.

It is admitted that Lord Ellenborough, as President of the Board of Control, had a perfect right, upon receiving a copy of the draught proclamation, to disapprove of it. Sir James Outram, the Resident at Lucknow, under whom the annexation of Oude was carried into effect, strongly protested against it. Sir John Lawrence, whose administration of the Punjab has reflected such brilliant honor on his name, and whose wisdom and energy, far more than any statesmanship of Lord Canning, saved an Indian empire, earnestly recommended just the opposite—a general amnesty. Sir Colin Campbell, who re-conquered Oude, unequivocally condemned it. It would be strange, therefore, if Lord Ellenborough, who was responsible for the acts of the Governor-General, had not a right to criticise it adversely. Nay, was not he of all men bound to signify his disapproval? The point will not bear argument—it is too obvious to be reasoned upon.

If the Proclamation meant what its words express, namely, the forfeiture by every landowner in Oude of his property in the soil to the British State, without reference to his previous guilt or innocence, it could hardly be censured in too stern a manner. Suppose that it had dealt with the lives and honor of the conquered population as freely as it has disposed of their property, is there a man amongst us who could have tolerated a tame, circumlocutory, and polite condemnation of it? But every Oude proprietor may fairly say to the Governor-General—

"You take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live."

Whether Lord Ellenborough censured the Oriental Satrap for whose unprecedented and arbitrary decree he was amenable to Parliament, with more or less decision and severity than the occasion required, is a question which, we hope, may be safely left to the unsophisticated feeling of our fellow-countrymen. The force of the language employed ought to correspond with the depth of the injustice which provokes it.

Now let the people of England mark! Parliament is asked by the Cambridge House aspirants to place, to waive all consideration of what Lord Canning's proclamation is. Well, this is a prudent proposal, at any rate, for that document really will not bear consideration. But whilst this excessive, this anile, this preposterous tenderness is to be shown towards the man who is certainly committing this country to a monstrous crime—a crime more heinous than the partition of Poland—Parliament is asked to censure Lord Ellenborough for rebuking it because he has chosen to do so with a strength and a straightforwardness more "classical" than statesmanlike. Nay! this is not a true description of the wicked absurdity. Lord Ellenborough has resigned for having indiscreetly indulged in "invective" and "sarcasm" while dealing with one of the most flagrant acts of rapacity to which modern times have given birth—but our patriotic ex-officials, led by Lord Palmerston, who snuffs in the wind a chance of regaining his power, pursue the Government for having recently had amongst them a noble lord, who could thus offend against official decorum. And let it be borne in mind, the Proclamation was only in draught when sent home to the President, and therefore might possibly by energetic disapprobation have been set aside—and the secret Despatch was intended for the Governor-General's eye, and but for the hasty and unadvised issue of the Proclamation, might never have seen the light. But Lord Canning's hurry to publish his Proclamation, before he could receive the comment of the President, although involving the gravest consequences to millions, is to be passed by unnoticed—and Lord Ellenborough's haste to counteract the mischief of that publication, by thrusting his own censure of it under the public eye, is to be visited upon the Government of which he was then a member by expulsion from the Treasury bench. This is not faction. Oh, no! This is genuine patriotism—the patriotism which flourishes in Cambridge House.

A majority of the House of Commons' Liberals are trying to argue themselves into the belief that a technical indiscretion and irregularity in condemning a political crime, is more blameworthy than the crime itself. The lawyers are helping them to wriggle into some snug sophism, in the hope that the public will give them credit for patriotic intentions. We tell them plainly, the country sees nothing in their movement but unmistakable faction. It does not understand, it does not try to understand, the art of official letter-writing. But it would prefer to have a flagitious political atrocity rebuked bunglingly, than not rebuked at all. The sense of the people is, that although Lord Ellenborough might have been technically wrong, he

Sir (said the noble lord), we have heard a great deal lately about our prestige, and in my opinion a great deal too much. We used to hear about the character, the reputation, and the honour of England; and the character, the reputation, and honour of England are dear to us all. (Loud cheers.) But if prestige is to be separated from character, separated from honour, separated from reputation, I, for one, have no wish to see it maintained. (Great cheering.) I should be sorry to hear it said, "It is true, it is a bad case; we have been in the wrong, we have committed injustice; but we must persevere in that wrong, we must continue that injustice, otherwise the Chinese will not be afraid of us." If that is said, I reply, "Be just and fear not." (Renewed cheering.) But even the prestige, not less than the character and honour of the country, will be raised higher than ever if it can be said, "A troublesome and meddlesome official—(cheers)—prostituted the arms of England, and committed hostilities; but the British did not attack, representing the people, would be necessary to I have told you, none of these things, and neither of commercial nor political advantages would they consent to stain that honour which they all

With the dispersion of the army the civil power becomes once again predominant. Having seen what little can be effected by force they were resolved to try the effect of the amnesty. It has been affirmed that a statesman never negotiates so well as at the head of an army; but the Governor General has waited for the breaking up of the army before he attempts to treat. We have not seen a copy of the amnesty, but we understand it extends only to the Oude rebels. The Sepoys are specially excluded, and so are all those who have assisted at the murder of Europeans. To all others who have laid down their arms, it guarantees life and honour. It is affirmed that a clause declaring the whole landed property of Oude confiscated has been inserted. The rebels are thus offered life, but deprived of their property, and that, too, at a time when our army has been split into detachments, and for anything that we could effect the submission of the rebels might be made as well one year hence as just now. By the dispersion of our army we have already made war in Oude impossible, and by the publication of such a document we should render peace insecure. It is difficult to see what such a proclamation can be called. It is clearly not an amnesty, for it confiscates the property of those to whom it is addressed; it is not a threat, for it offers life and honour to those who submit. The proclamation has but one advantage—it gets rid of all existing teneures, and puts a stop to resumption, for the whole province is resumed. It throws Mr. Gubbins's settlement to the winds, but does not bring out a single word that any future settlement will be less severe. It makes every man in Oude a detained enemy, and does not contain any promise of

In dealing with the people of Orissa you will doubtless be moved by special considerations of justice and policy. The inhabitants of the country, not Sepoys, and not taken in arms against us, are entitled to respect as citizens, and as such must be treated as such. We have even endeavored to give them more credit than they deserve for their loyalty to us, and they have not even blushed their fidelity to us, and they have never become our subjects. Why, then, introduce a new class

system of Government, had necessarily been deprived of the maintenance which they had heretofore enjoyed. It is natural that such persons should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the distracted state of the country to strike a blow for the restoration of the native rule under which the disorganisation of the country had been so long to them a source of unlawful profit.

It went on to say:—

Neither the talookdars nor their retainers were under any obligation to our Government. You will, therefore, not consider that they are to be the objects of punishment after they have laid down their arms.

That was one paragraph; the other was as follows:—

Of these arms they must for ever be deprived. You will, doubtless, in prosecution of this object, address yourself, in the first instance, to the case of the great talookdars, who so successfully defied the late Government, and many of whom, with large bodies of armed men, appear to have aided the efforts of the mutinous soldiery of the Bengal army. The destruction of the fortified strongholds of these powerful landholders, the forfeiture of their remaining guns, the disarming and disbanding of their followers, will be among your first works. But while you are depriving this influential and once dangerous class of people of their power of openly resisting your authority, you will, we have no doubt, exert yourselves by every possible means to reconcile them to British rule, and encourage them, by liberal arrangements made in accordance with ancient usages—(hear, hear.)—to become industrious agriculturists, and to employ in the cultivation of the soil the men who, as armed retainers, have so long wasted the substance of their masters and desolated the land. We believe that these landholders may be taught that their holdings will be more profitable to them under a strong government capable of maintaining the peace of the country, and severely punishing agrarian outrages, than under one which perpetually invites by its weakness the ruinous arbitration of the sword.

Now that was a statesmanlike despatch. But it was "treason" when Lord Ellenborough expressed similar sentiments. As to the "private letter," what he would say virtually came to this—the right hon. gentleman and the noble lord intercepted that letter. (Loud and repeated cheers.) The whole question turned, he said, upon whether the proclamation was right or wrong. Mr. Cardwell appealed to the house to be silent—Sir H. Cairns appealed to it not to be silent. (Loud cheers.)

I appeal to the house on behalf of the dearest interests of the country, in India and at home. I appeal to you on behalf of five millions of people—a nation misguided, misgoverned, and semi-barbarous, I admit, but still men, with like feelings, with like passions, and with like prejudices to ourselves. (Loud cheers.) I appeal to the house in the cause of humanity and justice. (Cheers.) I make that appeal to the British House of Commons, to which an appeal to justice and humanity has never been made in vain. (Cheers.) Do not let this go forth as a matter of doubt—do not let this question be slurred over by the terms of a captious and catching motion, prepared by a cabal—(tremendous and long-continued cheering)—to embarrass and defeat a ministry. (Cheers.) Show the people of India by your vote, in a manner neither vague nor indistinct, that what you desire from them is submission, not spoliation—(cheers)—that the wars we wage are the wars of nations, and not the wars of freebooters—(loud cheers) that England knows not only how to make war and how to conquer, but how to treat those whom she has vanquished. (Cheers.) Show that she offers to those who submit to her arms that protection to life and property which will be to them the best earnest of the mildness of the rule to which the fate of battles has assigned them. (Cheers.) If ever there was a time in which it was necessary that our policy with regard to India should be clear and distinct, it is the present. (Hear, hear.) We are upon the point of transferring the government of that country from the East India Company to the Queen; and in the course of our discussions upon the past government of our Eastern empire some confessions have been made which, you may rely upon it, have not escaped the attention of the people of India. There was one made by the right hon. gentleman (Sir G. Lewis) which filled me with amazement. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a minister of the Crown, while advocating the bill of the noble viscount, spoke of our past government of India. It is true that he was speaking of our government prior to 1784, but still it was of a period in which some, if not the most insignificant, of our possessions were acquired; and the right hon. gentleman said, "I do most confidently maintain that no civilised government ever existed on the face of this earth which was more corrupt, more perfidious, or more rapacious than the Government of the East India Company from the year 1765 to the year 1784." (Hear, hear.) Sir, in this sentiment I do not altogether concur; but, at all events, let there be no mistake as to our future government. (Cheers.) Let us tell the people of India that we are not ashamed to confess our past faults; and that we now offer them mercy and justice, and not spoliation. That the war we make against them is a war not inconsistent with mercy and justice, and not a war for plunder; and lastly, that neither faction nor intrigue shall tempt the House of Commons to leave it, even for one moment, open to suspicion that the dynasty we are about to introduce into India is one of reckless, of ruthless, and of indiscriminate confiscation. (The hon. and learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst very unusual demonstrations of applause. The cheering lasted some minutes, and several hon. members on the Ministerial side came and offered him their congratulations.)

Mr. LOWE replied by an attack on the Government and Lord Ellenborough's past and present administration. Mr. LINDSAY said he had intended to move the "previous question," but he now desired to meet the resolution by a direct negative. He assented to the policy of Lord Ellenborough. Lord ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST, who had also given notice of an amendment, did not press it. But Mr. DILLWYN, disapproving of the exhibition of party spirit, moved an amendment, expressing general approval of Lord Canning's policy, but declining to give any opinion upon the Oude proclamation without further information. Mr. GREER seconded the motion. Colonel SYKES defended Lord Canning. Mr. HENRY BAILLIE took the opposite course, and in the course of his remarks said, that in reply to Mr. Bright's question he had only used the words dictated by Lord Ellenborough. He thus referred to the effects of Lord Canning's proclamation:—

Some hon. gentleman had stated that this proclamation had produced a very excellent effect—that the talook-

dars were surrendering themselves up to the Government, only stipulating for their religion: but he did not believe there was one word of truth in that statement. (Hear.) He had received private letters from persons high in authority speaking directly to the contrary (hear,) and he had seen letters which stated that the proclamation had produced the worst effects, and which expressed a fear that all our work would have to be done over again. He knew, too, from information which he had received that the proclamation had been issued contrary to the advice of many of those who ought to have had great influence with the Governor-General. (Hear, hear.) More than that, Sir James Outram himself had urged the Governor-General in the strongest possible manner, to issue an amnesty. (Loud cheers.) He had told the Governor-General that if an amnesty were issued he would guarantee the chiefs of Oude would surrender themselves, and that the people would go home, and that there would be no enemy left to fight but the Sepoys and the rebellious soldiers. (Cheers.) He pointed out to the Governor-General that the talookdars ought to be treated in a different manner from the chiefs in our own territories who had been committing murders and atrocities; that not only had no murder been committed in Oude (hear, hear,) but that the chiefs had saved all the Europeans who had fallen into their hands and sent them under escort into the British camp. (Hear, hear.) All these statements were made by Sir James Outram to the Governor-General to induce him to issue an amnesty; but the result was this proclamation.

Mr. V. SMITH, amid loud cries intended to put him down—especially a reiterated sarcastic allusion to the suppressed letter, in the word "Read! read!"—vindicated Lord Canning and himself at length. As to the letter about which so much had been said—(Cries of "Read, read")—he did not state that he consulted Lord Palmerston. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") He read the letter to Lord Palmerston, who agreed with him that there was nothing of importance in it. (Laughter.) With regard to the charge of the Solicitor-General, that he had acted a factious part, he utterly and solemnly disclaimed the falsehood. (Loud cries of "Order, order.")

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was sure the right hon. gentleman had used words which he did not intend to utter, and he hoped that an explanation would be given by him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. V. SMITH said he did not intend the words in an offensive sense. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He utterly denied that he had been influenced in anything he had done by party consideration; and nothing could induce him to make an Indian question a party question. (Hear, hear.)

Lord STANLEY said that if the Government had withheld the despatch after it had been promised they would have stood in an awkward position with the country. It might have been unwise to have given the promise, and he thought, under the circumstances, it was unwise; but if they had recalled the promise, they would have given scope to all manner of conjectures. (Hear, hear.) In regard to Lord Canning, he said the office had its responsibilities, and in the discharge of their duties the Government had to show that there were other things to be considered besides the feelings of Lord Canning. (Hear.) He fully believed that it was not intended that the proclamation should be acted upon to the letter, but looking at its immediate results, and its permanent effects, he thought it was inexpedient and indefensible. This was Lord Ellenborough's justification, and if the interests of India were to be sacrificed to political feeling at home, he for one would deeply regret it.

Personally they should have no reason to do otherwise than to express their thanks to the right hon. member for Oxford. They had to thank him for placing them in the position which officially they stood in, that of being the advocates of right against wrong—(cheers)—of being the official champions of a policy of humanity and of wisdom. (Cheers.) Whatever might be the issue—and he, for one, believed that the issue would be favourable—but whatever might be the issue, a nobler field on which to conquer, a better case by which to stand or fall, no minister and no public man could desire. (Loud cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said they could not acquit the Government without declaring Lord Canning unfit even for the meanest office. They were asked to express an opinion upon the policy of the Governor-General, when the Government were well aware that, from the documents upon which their judgment was to be formed, a most important fact, which would tend in a great measure to justify Lord Canning, had been omitted. (Cheers.) Lord Canning found the people of Oude in a state of submission, and when the landowners had taken part in killing our soldiers, in intercepting our convoys, and attempting to starve into submission the suffering garrison of Lucknow, Lord Ellenborough determined that they were not to suffer death or transportation, or were not even to undergo a week's imprisonment. But it appeared to him that this policy was pursued with a view only of censuring Lord Canning. Lord Ellenborough, with the confidence of the Government, had written a despatch to Lord Canning, which it appeared to him was more like the severe lampoon of a political opponent—a letter of *Junius*—than the grave rebuke of a President of the Board of Control to a Governor-General. It was, no doubt, a fine piece of writing; but did the Government consider when it was written the position of the Governor-General, did they consider that he had obtained a name for clemency when he was loaded with sarcasms, reproaches, and invectives? Either Lord Canning was fit to be Governor-General of India, or he was not; but there was no ground for making him the subject of a despatch which was unbecoming to the Government of a great country. (Hear, hear.) When the despatch was spoken of, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, of course, it would be laid on the table. Let him, then, take his share of the credit, if the despatch was right, but let him also share the

responsibility if it was wrong. (Cheers.) If they were to be perpetually entering into discussions with regard to the justice and wisdom of wars gone by they could have no stable policy. That was the way in which the government of that great empire had hitherto been carried on, that was the way in which, despite their party battles—spite of gentlemen sitting first on one side and then on another—that great empire had been built up, and it was the only way in which it can be maintained. (Cheers.) The despatch was to be condemned in every sense.

I think, first, that it is most unjust to Lord Canning, who deserves praise, admiration, and support, and not the most severe censure that was ever passed upon any public servant. I think, next, that it is dangerous to proclaim to India that the acts of the head of your Government there are not trusted, and will be disavowed. I think also that it is dangerous to be reverting to the acts of past Governors-General in India and of past Presidents of the Board of Control. I believe that these things tend to shake and finally to dissolve the magnificent fabric which our ancestors have founded, and which we have helped to rear; and I see no escape from such a consequence unless we censure this despatch. (Hear, hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the other evening—and I admire him for having done so—that if Lord Ellenborough's colleagues had known of his resignation they would have begged him to withdraw it; but the same tone has not been observed to-night, and it appears that Lord Ellenborough's resignation was accepted gratefully. Whether the Government wish to maintain Lord Ellenborough or not, whether they wish to retain the services of "that man of genius and generous temper" I cannot say; but I do say, that they are responsible for what he did, they are responsible for the tenor of that despatch and for its publication. (Hear, hear.) Let them bear, therefore, the responsibility of that despatch. They may say that it was issued in the cause of humanity. That remains to be seen. If, indeed, it be so, they will have the advantage of such a proclamation; but if, as I believe, the effect will be merely to weaken the authority of the Governor-General and to strengthen the enemies of British rule in India, then I say that the censure falls upon them, and that they must bear the responsibility. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK the debate was adjourned.

Prior to the resumption of the debate on Monday, replying to Mr. Lygon, Mr. H. BAILLIE stated that no further communication relative to the Oude proclamation had been received from Lord Canning until Saturday night, when three letters reached the hands of Lord Ellenborough, privately addressed to him. He (Lord Canning) had received information that Lord Ellenborough had accepted office, and the fact of his having addressed three private letters immediately was a sufficient proof that he was in the habit of corresponding by means of private letters with the Board of Control. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK, in resuming the debate, said that the present was plainly a more party struggle.

We forget the happiness of 200,000,000 of men, and we reduce the question to the consideration of this bench and that. (Renewed cheers, and "No, no!") No, no! Is there any man so utterly void of consideration of what is going on around him and of what is being enacted before his eyes—is there any man so like a blind puppy—(a laugh)—as not to perceive that what we are fighting for now is not the happiness of India, but the Government of this country? (Cheers.)

He boldly justified Lord Ellenborough's despatch, and even its publication.

I firmly believe that, if we knew from day to day what the Government are doing we should be better off than we are. (Cheers.) Now, we are led blindfold into every error. War comes on us, and we are told we must not inquire. Peace comes on us, and we are told we are too late. (Hear, hear.) When it is important that we should know, the public interests step in; and when to know is of no use at all we are told all. (Loud cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. ROEBUCK said:—

If you wanted to pacify India it would be by the course pointed out in the despatch of Lord Ellenborough. It has been said that this despatch ought to be printed in letters of gold. Sir, I believe so. That was an honest despatch, and I do not know my own countrymen if they do not come to the same conclusion. (Cheers.) I entreat my countrymen to remember that there are things above party. If they are to consider mere party moves I will ask them what they will get if the Government are in a minority to-night? Why, a Government that we have cashiered lately (loud cheers), because they neglected the honour of England. (Continued cheering.) We are to allow hon. gentlemen on this side of the house, after passing a few weeks in the cold regions of Opposition, to go in State across to that (the Treasury) bench. (Cheers.) And for what? Do the people of England expect any change in the policy of the late Government? If they do they are woefully deceived. Sir, I believe that good government, that happiness for the people, that the advance of liberal measures, which we all desire, are more to be obtained from that weak Government (pointing to the Treasury bench) than from the strong insolence of this. (Pointing to the front Opposition bench amid great cheering.) I have seen, Sir, both, I have tried them both, and I am sure that we are further advanced in a course of improvement and liberty than we should have been under the guidance of the noble lord (Lord Palmerston.) (Cheers.) If we seek simple honesty—if we want justice for the people of England—if we seek the happiness of the people of England and good government for England, we shall give a decided negative to the resolutions of the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxford. (Loud cheers.)

Sir C. WOOD went over the questions at issue in rather a vigorous speech. He commenced:—

The Solicitor-General, whose able and eloquent speech I admired as much as any one, called on us to condemn the policy of Lord Canning with regard to Oude. My noble friend the member for the City of London fairly put the question: "Vote for the motion, and you condemn the Government; vote against it, and you condemn Lord Canning." ("Hear," from Ministers.) Sir, I

refuse to condemn Lord Canning. (Cheers and derisive cheers.) Is the house prepared to do so? ("Yes," from the back Opposition benches.)

The conduct of the Government was to be condemned quite irrespective of the merits of Lord Canning's proclamation.

It is because I take the deepest interest in the people of India that I am induced to come forward in support of this motion, irrespective of party feeling. (Derisive cheers.) I do not expect hon. gentlemen opposite to understand me, because they seem to think no man can be actuated to take part in a great question but by the paltry love of office. (Cheers.) In my opinion the permanent interests of this country in India are imperilled by the course which the Government has taken. The object which I have in view is, at least, a far higher object, and of far more paramount importance, than the changes of Government in this country. (Hear.) I may be wrong; I hope that I am wrong—a voice from the Ministerial side, "You are"—but, in my opinion, the course which the Government has taken is dangerous to British power in India. It is because I am not regardless of the effect in India that I disclaim in the strongest terms being supposed to be influenced by mere party considerations. Do not suppose that I am indifferent to party considerations. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) Who is? (Cheers.) If the effect of the motion should be to remove the Government, I confess I do not think the result would be one which the country would have much reason to regret. ("Hear," and "Oh!")

When Oude was originally annexed Sir J. Outram warned the people that if they resisted their property would be confiscated; they had resisted, and Lord Canning, in the execution of that threat, had issued this proclamation. His belief was that that proclamation was not an undesirable mode of dealing with an oriental people. First manifest your power, then display your clemency. Probably what was right in the Punjab might be right in Oude. All he asked was that we should admit the probability on the highest Indian authority—he would say the possibility of such being the case. As between the home Government and Lord Canning, he maintained that the Ministry ought either to have summarily recalled the Governor-General or else to have cordially trusted his discretion and supported his authority. If the Government believed that the annexation of Oude was so unjust they should, in consistency, have reinstated the native sovereigns. Their despatch, which was spoken of as a message of peace, would, as he believed, prove a firebrand of war throughout India, and on its authors would rest the responsibility of the blood that might be shed in quelling rebellion and restoring peace.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, the member for Leominster, spoke with great force and animation on the ministerial side. In reference to the publication of the despatch he reverted to what happened on a previous occasion in which something of the same kind had been done with respect to Oude.

In 1839, when both the noble lord the member for London and the noble viscount the member for Tiverton were connected with the Government, Lord Auckland was Governor-General of India, and a despatch was addressed to him in very curt and emphatic language, calling upon him to cancel a treaty into which he had entered with the King of Oude. It would have been well for us if that despatch had been published—(hear, hear)—because the real state of matters would have been made known to the King of Oude, whereas, at the period when we annexed his dominions he appealed to a treaty which in England had no longer an existence. (Cheers.) Lord Auckland did not resign, but remained in India for some time afterwards, carrying out the measures of the Government without any damage to his reputation or authority. (Hear, hear.)

If they now decreed general confiscation in Oude, which was in some sort a foreign country, what might they not be expected to do in Rohilcund, which was under our own dominion? He alluded to the manner in which Lord Canning's proclamation had been received.

Only a fortnight ago there appeared in the columns of the "leading journal," as it was called—though he hoped it would cease to lead anybody now that it led in so many contrary directions—(cheers and laughter)—the following remarks:—

All the authorities who describe the impediments to a forcible subjugation of Oude concur in affirming that we might come to terms with its inhabitants without any trouble at all. Neither landholders nor people, even in Oude, have any objection to our rule or supremacy; but the former class desire a satisfactory tenure of their estates, and the latter look for assurance and protection.

(Cheers.) Such was the view taken on the 6th of May by that great journal, which now wrote in a very different strain. (Hear, hear.) Here he might allude to many private letters which had been received from India, but as he knew that hon. members opposite would call upon him to name the writers, and as he was not authorised to do so, he would merely say that the proclamation of Lord Canning appeared to be universally condemned throughout India, and that if it were to be carried out in its entirety we should require, not merely to reinforce our troops in India, but to send out a new army of at least 50,000 men. (Cheers.)

Lord DUNKELIN, the son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the representative of Galway, took an opposite view, and having acted as Military Secretary to the Indian Government was able from that circumstance to command a little attention. Lord LOVAINÉ opposed the confiscating proclamation, while Mr. BYNG supported it. Mr. B. HORE explained how the resignation of Lord Ellenborough induced him to think the motion useless, and Mr. ATHERTON, the lawyer who has been named as the future Attorney-General did duty in helping its success. Here the house began to be a little better thronged, and Mr. ATHERTON, whose speech had no interest, was compelled to resume his seat. Lord ELLENBOROUGH followed, and denied that the proclamation meant what it said, thinking Lord Canning should be recalled if it did.

The debate then began to look more lively and serious, and Sir ROBERT PEEL made one of his dashing speeches. He thought India had nothing to do with the present Palmerstonian movement.

The question we are now discussing lies between Lord Derby and the noble lord the member for Tiverton. (Hear, hear.) I venture to say I am not speaking merely my own opinion, but that of thousands in this country, when I say that the question really is whether Lord Derby shall continue to advise the Crown and exercise the duties of that position which he has honourably and fairly acquired (cheers), or whether this House of Commons is, with trembling humiliation to the Piccadilly manifesto, to allow the noble lord the member for Tiverton to scramble back to power. (Loud cheers.)

The noble lord the member for Tiverton has just been convicted, upon the clearest evidence, of toadying to foreign influence. (Loud cheers and counter-cheers.) He has just been convicted, and very properly convicted, of preferring the favour of despots to the friendship of those living under a constitutional Sovereign (cheers and laughter); and yet you want to bring the noble lord back to office. ("No!" and cheers.)

The present Government, continued Sir ROBERT, was more liberal than the past one—

There were not many questions left as legacies to the present Government by their predecessors. There was no Reform Bill. (Hear, hear.) There were, it is true, some loose observations about an India Bill, in which that great subject had been treated like a medical reform or turnpike trust Bill (a laugh); and I think the only two legacies were the Cagliari question and the Conspiracy Bill. Well, Sir, Lord Derby's Government repudiated the Conspiracy Bill (cheers, and cries of "No! no!"); and, more than that, without hesitation they obtained the release of our two suffering countrymen (cheers), and demanded an indemnity which they will probably succeed in obtaining. I must say that I think—and I believe my opinion is in accordance with the general feeling out of doors—that the Government of the noble earl is entitled to the gratitude of the public for the zeal, spirit, and determination with which they grappled with that important question. (Hear, hear.) The issue of this struggle, if the Government are beaten, may possibly be a dissolution (loud cries of "Hear, hear"), and although I believe that the influence of the decision of the House of Lords will be great, still Government may be beaten, and, in the event of an appeal to the country, let me remind you, that many hon. gentlemen may lose their seats in this honourable assembly ("hear, hear," and laughter), and that quite irrespective of this decision, but from circumstances quite irrelevant to it—that is to say, from not having had time to prepare their own plan of action. (Renewed laughter.) Is it right that gentlemen thus situated should be subjected to such a move as this? (Laughter.) Let us rise, however, above these party questions; the issue at stake is a grave one, and we should decide it not upon personal considerations, but, with that dignity befitting men who deal with great national interests. (Cheers.)

Sir G. LEWIS denied that this was a party move of the opposition. It would have been an infraction of duty on their part if they had failed to ask the House of Commons to express an opinion upon the resolution now before them. With regard to the confiscation contemplated in the proclamation of Lord Canning, what he understood to be meant was not actual, but threatened, confiscation. (Laughter from the Opposition.)

I cannot conceive any sane man believing that it was the intention of Lord Canning to dispossess all the landowners of Oude,—to forfeit and confiscate the land in the literal sense of the word. Was such a proceeding ever heard of since the times of antiquity? (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) In those times conquest was occasionally followed by the slaughter of the whole male population, by selling the women and children into slavery, and by covering the territory with a new set of imported colonists. But that is a policy which in modern times has been wholly exploded (renewed cheers from Ministerial benches); and I repeat, I cannot conceive that any sane man can believe it was the deliberate intention of Lord Canning to dispossess the entire population of Oude of their property, to send them adrift, to seize the whole country in the name of the Government, and to forfeit the land in the manner in which, for example, the land of Lord Derwentwater was forfeited. (Hear.) My belief is that what Lord Canning intended to say was, "Your proprietary rights, in consequence of your rebellion, are forfeited to the Government; but if you fulfil certain conditions, if you will satisfy us of your loyalty, if you will give us such securities for the future as we may think adequate, we shall again reinstate you in possession of your former lands." (Cheers.)

While the manifesto was susceptible of this interpretation, the Home Government ought to have given Lord Canning the benefit of the doubt, and not send out a hasty censure founded on an erroneous view of his intended policy.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that he could respect Lord Canning for his personal virtues; but from his heart he repudiated and disavowed the policy indicated in that awful proclamation which now lay on the table. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman was very satirical in dealing with the speakers on the other side, who would affirm a proposition that nobody could accurately explain, and few clearly understand. (Cheers and laughter.) The seconder of the motion (Mr. DEASY) had attempted to show that confiscation did not mean confiscation. How could a gentleman express such views as he had done who had such a strong opinion upon tenant right and fixity of tenure, and the rights of all to reap the fruits of their industry in the land of their birth? (Laughter and ironical cheers.) Mr. WHITESIDE made a great point of Mr. Vernon Smith's private letter:—

He had to inform the house that, by the mail of Saturday, three letters were received by Lord Ellenborough, not addressed to him at the Board of Control, but at his private residence, and every one of them was marked "private," though concerning the public business. (Loud cheers on the Ministerial benches.) From the beginning to the end of them there was not one single line or single word in reference to that astounding proclamation, though it was stated in the private letters

received by the right hon. member for Northampton, that a full explanation of the extraordinary proclamation would be forwarded. (Hear, hear.) He should like to have the opinion of a statesman like Viscount Palmerston, with half a century's experience, as to what was to be considered a private letter. (Hear, hear.) Could this letter be considered private, in which it was stated that a full explanation of the proclamation would be given? (An expression of dissent from the front Opposition bench.)

He (Mr. Whiteside) admitted that human memory was fallible, but a written document was not slippery. (Laughter.) Let the right hon. gentleman produce the document, and he (Mr. Whiteside) would be satisfied. (Ministerial cheers.) But if the document was not produced, unless they differed from every assembly of men who had ever to inquire into human transactions, they would make their presumption against the man, who being called upon to produce a written document, did not pledge his honour that it was destroyed, but, under good and sage advice, refused to produce it, and then quibbled about a particular word in it. (Ministerial cheers.) These were the men who came forward with loud protestations for the honour of the country while they appeared to be a little forgetful of what was due to their own honour. But he did not blame the right hon. member for Northampton. When the right hon. gentleman received that letter he felt what was due to a Prime Minister that was, and that he wished to be. Being puzzled by the question before him, which overtasked his faculties, he could not decide the point. Why did he not consult the churchwarden of his parish? (Cheers and laughter.) "Here (said the right hon. gentleman) is a passage in a letter that relates to a royal proclamation; now, let me consider, is that public or private? I am unable to fathom the mystery that is involved in it. I will consult my noble friend the member for Tiverton; he is the only man that can ease my puzzled understanding; I will unobscure myself to him; if he says it is private I will put it in my pocket, and be guided by the advice of the man who made me Minister for India, and may make me Minister for India again." (Cheers and laughter.) The noble lord, a man of business, quick, intelligent, perspicuous, with half a century's knowledge of public affairs, declared that a royal proclamation of this kind that concerned the whole inhabitants of a country, was in its nature private and confidential, and that it was unnecessary to mention it to the Minister for whom it was intended. (Hear, hear.) The noble viscount was a man of tact, and men of tact did many things; but there were things that even a man of tact could not explain away, and that was one of them. (Ministerial cheers.)

He wished to know whether there was no other letter on the subject. The late Government might have a bag full of letters, and it was a natural supposition that the promised explanation had arrived. He appealed to the house whether the Government was to be condemned because they wrote to the Governor-General the same opinions which they had expressed in every other despatch.

There were provinces conquered before Oude, and there were great Governors-General before Lord Canning. Lord Wellesley issued a proclamation to the effect that proprietary rights of landowners were to be confirmed and established under the British Government according to the usages of the country, and this principle was confirmed by Lord Minto. It was said that Lord Dalhousie acted in a manner similar to Lord Canning, but all he said was, that if any man were proved to be a rebel, his land should be confiscated, and was widely different from the proclamation which had lately been submitted to the Government for consideration. (Hear, hear.) This proclamation of the Governor-General was one of the most dangerous documents ever issued. There were now in Oude 276 strongholds, mounted with 476 cannons, all held by landowners, and it was absurd therefore to say that the proclamation only applied to this class. Within the last few days an officer describing his escape into Lucknow, had stated that he had ridden over seventy miles for his life, and he had been enabled by the inhabitants whose property was now to be confiscated, to arrive at his destination in safety. (Cheers.) The Zemindars and Talookdars were the hereditary gentry of the country, and now they were told that they were quite mistaken as to the meaning of the proclamation issued by Lord Canning. But the question was not what Lord Canning thought, or what Lord Canning expressed; but what the document as submitted to her Majesty's Government meant. (Hear, hear.) It was absurd to say that the proclamation was not intended to have universal application. With the exception of six cases, the property of the landowners was confiscated, and he contended that in this instance the exception proved the rule. There were small proprietary holders, who had been seen to lay down the plough and take up the sword, and these were the people who, by Lord Canning's act, were to be driven to despair. (Cheers.) Mention had been made of Sir John Lawrence, General Outram, and General Mansfield, all of whom, it appeared, understood the proclamation in the sense in which it was interpreted by her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, hear.) Do you imagine that those gallant officers are men likely to sanction a policy which will convert a brave people into your mortal foes? (Cheers.) And are you, let me ask, prepared to say that the Government is to be censured for having pronounced a condemnation upon that policy? (Hear, hear.) Do you think that if you do so, and that if you succeed in turning out the Ministry which had the courage to denounce the proclamation of Lord Canning, there is one man upon the benches opposite who will dare to enforce the policy which it enunciates? (Loud cheers.)

He then referred to Lord John Russell's speech, and repelled his objection to the reference made in the despatch to the annexation of Oude. Had the house forgotten the speech of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer on the India Bill, who covered the East India Government with obloquy, and accused that Government of perfidy, rapacity, cruelty, and spoliation? (Cheers.) He did not know why the temperate observations of Lord Ellenborough upon a single transaction, and that the annexation of Oude, was to be visited with such severe censure. (Loud cheers.) The historian spoke truth while the statesman sometimes suppressed it; and Mr. Mill said that when the historian considered the argument that they ought to take possession of rich provinces

because they govern them better, such an argument appeared to rest upon a basis of hypocrisy. The noble lord said that when provinces were obtained they were not to enquire into the means by which they have been acquired.

Sir, that argument of the noble lord would sanction all the acquisitions of all the conquerors, exterminators, oppressors, and tyrants of the world. I repudiate that argument. It is an unsound argument. I would not undo what we have done. Yet if a great power acted to-morrow as we have done in Oude, I should hold myself at liberty to revert to the past, and to judge of the future by the past.

But the noble lord has said, "You will damage the power of England. You have no right to desert a public servant who has never been heard."

Was that his argument in the debate on China? (Cheers.) When the question was discussed whether the conduct of Sir John Bowring, who happened not to be a noble lord, should be repudiated or sanctioned, what said the noble lord? (Hear, hear.) Speaking language worthy his character and the character of a British statesman, what he said was this:—"I am told that if we pause in the prosecution of this war the Chinese will suppose we are afraid of them. I am told that we must not cast aside our officials—that all this is necessary to be done to maintain the prestige of England; but the prestige of England will never sanction injustice. My answer is, Let justice be done, and I am content." (Cheers.) I appeal to the noble lord in the spirit of that argument. The source of the power of this country is not to be found in her victorious arms, or the terror of her mighty name. She has conquered and ruled, but she will not confiscate, exterminate, or destroy. That is the true policy of the country. England never executes her great mission more completely than when she flings over a prostrate nation the shield of justice. (Cheers.) Upon that ground the policy of the Government is to be maintained. I defend it, not in the letter but in the spirit. I throw the despatch on the table, and I say it is just and politic. (Hear, hear.) It is a policy of justice against a policy of injustice. It is a policy of equity against a policy of inequity. It is a policy of mercy against a policy of cruelty. (Cheers.) That is the case which I present to you, and I deceive myself if that appeal be ever made to a British Parliament and made in vain. The right hon. gentleman the member for Halifax spoke of this as a weak Government, of its weak policy, of the inferior power of its members. Condemn its policy if you like, but condemn it manfully. (Hear, hear.) Bring forward a motion, and say the policy of the despatch is wrong. (Cheers.) We will meet it manfully. If you, as you pretend to do, but do not do, attempt to question the policy of that despatch, bring forward your motion, and try whether that policy will be approved by this house, and then try whether it will be disapproved by the country. (Loud cheers.) . . . What the result of this motion may be I know not, but I hope, whatsoever may befall, it will, at least, be known that their policy did not lead them to trundle to the great or trample on the weak, but to uphold the honour, to maintain the independence of the country, to cherish the free spirit of liberty, and to keep unsullied the grandeur of the monarchy and the glory of the empire. (Loud cheers, which lasted several minutes.)

On the motion of Mr. COLLIER, the debate was again adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the Non-Parochial Register Bill went into committee. Upon the third clause Mr. WALPOLE said it was proposed to increase the salary of the Registrar-General from 1,000*l.* a year to 1,200*l.*, including the remuneration now paid for taking the census. The Registrar-General had saved the country considerable sums by the manner in which he managed his department, and no one could doubt that he was entitled to the increased salary now proposed. The clause was then agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses, and the house resumed.

On the order for going into committee upon the Property Qualification Bill, moved by Mr. L. KING, Mr. BENTINCK moved that the debate be adjourned. Mr. PACKE and Mr. KNIGHTLEY having expressed their disapproval of its provisions, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that though not opposed to the measure, he still thought it desirable that it should undergo an ample and fair discussion. The motion was rejected by 156 to 81. Mr. HUME moved that the house do adjourn. Mr. KING then consented to the postponement of the committee till Tuesday.

On the order for the second reading of the Masters and Workmen Bill, moved by Mr. MACKINNON, on Thursday, Mr. WALPOLE suggested that the bill should be withdrawn, considering it to be utterly unworkable. After a short discussion, Mr. MACKINNON withdrew the bill.

On Monday, the House of Lords sat for only half-an-hour. Mr. Disraeli will, on Friday, move the adjournment for a week over the Whitsun holidays.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND GOSSIP.

A preliminary meeting of Independent Liberals took place at the House of Commons, on Wednesday afternoon, with Mr. Headlam in the chair. About forty were present. Some discussion arose as to the expediency of Mr. Cardwell's motion under the altered circumstances, since Lord Ellenborough's resignation. A proposal was submitted by Mr. Clay, to the effect that it was not now expedient to proceed with a vote of censure. One honourable member proposed that, considering the diversity and contradictory views entertained in regard to Mr. Cardwell's resolution, a vote of the members present should be taken, and that the minority should be bound by the decision of the majority. This was thought to be a desirable plan, and was accordingly adopted. The result was a vote of 10 to 10, and the motion was then carried.

unprecedented a mode of independent voting, that it went far at once to break up the meeting.

On Friday afternoon a large meeting of the Liberal party was held at Cambridge House, the residence of Viscount Palmerston. About 200 members of the House of Commons were present. A full discussion of the political situation took place, in the course of which honourable gentlemen representing all shades of Liberalism stated their views. The discussion chiefly turned upon the question as to what course Lord Palmerston would pursue, in the event of his being called upon to form an Administration. The noble lord referred to the past for the index of his future policy. "With respect to the course to be pursued, should Lord Palmerston form an Administration, his lordship made some observations. He spoke upon several of the principal public questions in a manner that appeared to give general satisfaction." The *Globe* says that Lord Palmerston was very well received, and that a feeling of cordiality amounting to almost complete unanimity prevailed.

The *Star* states that a large number of the members of the Government and of its leading supporters, assembled on Monday morning at the mansion of the Earl of Derby, in St. James's-square. Amongst those present, at an early hour, were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Walpole, Sir W. Jolliffe, Lord John Manners, Mr. Mowbray, Sir H. Cairns, Mr. White-side, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Warren, Q.C., Col. Lowther, Col. Taylor, and several others. These are all members of the Government. The consultation lasted about an hour, and it is confidently stated at the clubs that the noble earl has declared his intention to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament in the event of his being beaten.

The Whig party express their confidence that Lord Derby will not dare to risk a dissolution, and are constructing cabinets with the greatest liberality towards themselves. One section of the party affirm that "they know" that the Queen will send for the Earl Granville in the event of Lord Derby going out of office, and that in his Administration Lord John Russell will be the President of the Board of Control. Others, on the contrary, declare that Lord John Russell will be the favoured statesman selected by her Majesty.

Viscount Palmerston gave a small dinner party on Saturday evening, at which Lord and Lady John Russell, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, together with some of the Ellices and Greys (ominous names), were present.

The Earl of Carlisle, Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Cowper, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Richard Bethell, Mr. Labouchere, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. Henry Herbert, had interviews with Lord Palmerston on Monday morning, at Cambridge House. We believe there is a kind of committee sitting in permanence there.

It has been reported that Lord Stanley would succeed Lord Ellenborough at the Board of Control, and that either Mr. Ker Seymour or Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton would become Colonial Secretary, in place of Lord Stanley. The *Evening Herald*, however, says that no appointments to the Cabinet will at present be announced, as the decision of the House of Commons on the Cardwell resolution, if it be passed, might entail upon Ministers the necessity of undergoing a double election.

A rumour is current that the Canning proclamation, which has been censured by Lord Ellenborough's despatch, emanates from this country, and is the joint production of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Vernon Smith, and that the private note from Lord Canning, which Mr. Smith has so pertinaciously refused to read, contains condemnatory remarks of Lord Canning on the policy which he was enjoined to pursue towards the landholders and people of Oude.—*Star*.

The *Record* says that, on Sunday week, whilst other statesmen, both conservative and liberal, were busying themselves with the affairs of the passing hour, the Earl of Shaftesbury was seen during one part of the day listening to a sermon in the Scotch Church by Dr. Guthrie, the eloquent promoter of ragged schools; whilst in the evening his lordship was worshipping in Westminster Abbey, and listening till a late hour to the powerful discourse of the Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Neile.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

A telegram has been received from Malta, advising the arrival of the *Ajlaha* at Suez, with the Bombay mails of April 24. Sir Colin Campbell had an interview with the Governor-General, at Allahabad, on the 12th of April, and on the 20th was to start from Lucknow for Rohilcund, accompanying a column under General Walpole. The bulk of the Oude army continued at Lucknow. Lugard's column, which left on the 28th of March, was expected to relieve Azimghur about the 20th of April. Bareilly and Calpee were still in the hands of the enemy, and as yet no attack had been made upon either of those places. The rebels were said to be in force along the river, near Futtehpore, and near Benares. Up to the 18th of April Sir Hugh Rose was still at Jhansi unable to advance on Calpee. Large bodies of the enemy are said to be advancing from the east, with the view of getting in his rear. General Roberts's force was reported to be going into action at Benares and Nemuch. He writes that the rebels are using muskets and small arms, and that they are using the same tactics as in the case of the Oude army.

counter detachments of rebels in that district. The Kotah garrison, 5,000 strong, were at large, but without artillery. General Whitlock remained at Saugor. The Nepaules were reported to be falling back upon their own frontier, to protect it against the rebels. Lord Canning was about to leave Allahabad for Calcutta. The Punjab and Scinde continued quiet, and order was being restored in the northern Mahratta country. General Lowe having started for England, Sir James Outram took his place at the Council Board. Trade at Bombay had been less active during the previous fortnight. The money-market was tight. Freights unchanged. The banks had raised their discounts 1 per cent.

The following despatch has subsequently been received:—

MALTA, May 15, 6 A.M.

The following has just come to hand by the *Sultan*. The *Panther* is also signalled from Alexandria.

The *Valletta*, with the overland mails, arrived from Marseilles last night, when the *Pera* left for Alexandria. Despatches received from Bombay state that Sir Edward Lugard relieved Azimghur on the 15th, losing only one officer and five men killed of the 10th Foot.

General Grant had marched from Lucknow on Fyzabad.

The Commander-in-Chief had sent his staff to Cawnpore on the 12th, and was to march to Futtighur.

Brigadier Seaton had defeated the rebels near that station; they were totally routed, lost two guns, and all their ammunition. Our loss was slight; the enemy had some 300 killed and wounded.

Sir Hugh Rose when last heard of was at Esaghur (?), in the Gwalior country.

The Kotah fugitives are endeavouring to make for Calpee. The Rajah of Kotah had been tried for implication in Major Burton's murder, and it is believed, had been acquitted.

A small Bombay force has defeated a body of rebels in the Malpooora mountains; otherwise all is quiet in the Presidency.

Prices in the Bombay import market have generally declined.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writing on the 10th of April says it is settled that there is to be a hot weather campaign, and speaks of the rebellion as by no means crushed:—

The Sepoys, some 3,000 excepted, have escaped, and are swarming into Rohilcund and the provinces east of Benares. Bareilly overflows with them and with the armed ruffians who, beaten everywhere, still congregate wherever there is a chance of plunder or of anarchy. Bahadoor Khan is rapidly building up a regular administration, collecting revenue, founding families, striking coin in his own name. All the discontented seek his protection, and leader after leader, the Nana being the first, submit to a man risen from the ranks. He has, I am told, a strong body of cavalry, in which he reposes great confidence, some 25,000 Sepoys, and an armed rabble which may be estimated at any number you please to fix. A week of victory would bring it up to a hundred thousand, and a day's reverse reduce it to a few desperate fanatics. There is a strong desire in some quarters not to attack him till the cold weather. Our troops, it is argued, will melt away; we are too few to invest the province, and the Sepoys, the nucleus of the rebellion, will again escape, as they did from Delhi and Lucknow. It would be better to wait for reinforcements, and pour down in cold weather in irresistible strength. On the other hand, it is said the existence of one province in rebellion keeps the remainder in excitement, encourages the disaffected, fosters plotting, and prevents the re-establishment of order, now as necessary for the people as for us. To remain inactive during the hot weather is, moreover, peculiarly dangerous. The natives usually select the hot weather for active operations, because they know it paralyses the Europeans. They did so in the last great war in the Punjab. They did so last year, and there are apprehensions, vague, but not groundless, that they may do so this. These reasons, I am informed, have prevailed, and the hot-weather campaign is to be commenced at once. The Commander-in-Chief has evidently distributed his army with this view. 8,000 men—6,500 of them Europeans—remain in Lucknow under Sir H. Grant. Goruckpore, Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad, and Dinapore, have been weakly garrisoned, and the remaining 8,000 Europeans and 2,500 natives proceed to the North-West—that is, to Rohilcund. The head-quarters are transferred to Cawnpore, and Sir Colin Campbell is expected to command the great attack in person.

But the plans of Sir Colin have been somewhat deranged by an unfortunate accident, now for the first time fully explained:—

Colonel Milman, with 350 of her Majesty's 37th, 200 Madras Infantry, and 400 Madras Cavalry, was ordered from Allahabad to reinforce Azimghur. He diverged towards the Oude frontier, to attack Atrowba, and encounter Koer Singh, who, with 8,000 followers, 1,200 of them Sepoys, was rushing from Oude homewards to Behar. Colonel Milman, full, I presume, of European ideas, thought it impossible to resist such a force, abandoned his camp, made a forced march of forty miles and flung himself into Azimghur. Koer Singh, delighted, followed at speed, and Colonel Milman, deceived, some say, by reports as to the fidelity of his Madras cavalry, instead of defending the city, abandoned it, and retired into a little mud fort on the opposite side of the plain. Koer Singh followed him and besieged him. The garrison had no supplies, and a sortie was suggested by the younger officers. It was made and mismanaged, and the garrison found themselves back in the fort with Azimghur lost, Captain Bedford and eleven Europeans killed, and the enemy all round. The Governor-General ordered Sir Colin to march to the rescue, and to raise the siege. Sir Colin, however, was unable to do so, and the rebels were enabled to retreat. The result was a severe blow to the British cause, and a great encouragement to the rebels.

might have been done, but the Commander-in-Chief, unaware of this plan, telegraphed an order prohibiting all offensive operations, and ordering the garrison to await the arrival of a column from Oude. Accordingly, General Franks proceeded on his way to England—he is very ill—and Sir E. Lugard, with a column of 4,000 men, has left Lucknow. The march will occupy fourteen days, and the enemy, driven out of Azimghur, must of necessity retreat to the south-east. A portion of the column will, therefore, it is said, proceed rapidly to Benares, advancing, if necessary, to Patna. There are no troops available to protect Behar, for we cannot leave Calcutta without a regiment, the recruits, 1,000 of whom have just arrived per Jason, are not yet fit for service, and the only other regiment, the 19th, is engaged watching the disarmed regiments at Barrackpore. I doubt if Koor Singh, once beaten, can keep his men together, but the affair is considered serious, and Behar, with its opium factories, is left very much exposed.

Sir Colin, in fact, wants more troops. He can muster only 8,000 Europeans for the attack on Rohilkund. "It is, I fear, thus far correct, that we have to defeat an enemy as strong as before, and scattered over a very much wider surface." Mr. Montgomery, the new Chief Commissioner, who had arrived in Lucknow, had shown himself during the mutinies the equal of Sir John Lawrence.

A stern, unswerving man, he has contrived to conciliate the natives, who like nothing so much as a real ruler, while his immense popularity among Europeans of itself smooths difficulties from his path. Mr. G. Campbell, who has been appointed Judicial and Financial Commissioner, is one of the ablest civilians in the service.

Jung Bahadoor was anxious to avoid a hot weather campaign. His mountaineers suffered nearly as much as the English, and he and his officers were nervously desirous not to return with greatly diminished numbers. He might be induced to remain, but to attack Fyzabad he would need Europeans. The Ghoorkas, though brave, were wretchedly led, and except under Jung's own eye did not fight well.

At Delhi there are still 1,500 rebels to try. The Mohammedans had been admitted into the city, and order was gradually restored. A correspondent writing from the city said her Majesty had no more faithful subjects than the present citizens of Delhi. They are completely subjugated.

The following fact is a sign of the change which has passed over Indian ideas:—

The magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. Pratt, was ordered to create a station guard of 150 armed men of castes excluded by the regulations from the army. He accordingly collected about thirty casteless and caste Hindus, and 100 Christians, armed them, had them carefully drilled, paid the catechist or native missionary as a soldier, and sent them to church every morning. They turn out capital guards, five feet three inches high, bigger than Bengalees, for they eat meat and are most orderly and obedient. They are faithful for the simple reason that the Hindus would murder them, if they dared, and Hooghly is as well protected as if it had a company of Europeans. The lesson is invaluable. The men receive bare Sepoy pay without pensions or uniform, and, as they eat bread and meat, it is not too much. Their embodiment removes the stigma that has rested on the Christians for ever, for in India, as in France, a man with a sword is respected.

Respecting the Oude proclamation, the Bengal *Hurkaru* says, "The wisdom of this measure has been questioned on the ground of its sweeping severity, on the sorest point of an Asiatic's feelings—his property."

The *Calcutta Phoenix* concludes its review of the state of things with this remarkable avowal:—"In conclusion, we have only to observe that the temper of the people of this country has never been so excited against any former rulers as it is now against the British. There is no use in concealing the fact, that we are regarded by most classes of natives with feelings of religious and national hatred. India must, indeed, for a long roll of years, be held by the sword."

The reward formerly offered for the apprehension of that arch-traitor, Nana Sahib, had been increased to 10,000*l.*, but as yet it had not produced the desired result.

Ex-Commissioner Yeh was in Calcutta, within the fort. Commodious and comfortable quarters had been assigned to him, and he was subjected to no restraint, being at large upon his parole.

It is very unfortunate that neither the *Times* nor the *Morning Post* have received the letters of their Indian correspondents by the last mail. It must be particularly annoying to our contemporaries that they are unable to announce to their readers what construction is put in India upon the Confiscation Clause, and what effect has been produced on the native mind by its promulgation. It is also strange that so many copies of the *Friend of India* should have miscarried on the present occasion.—*Daily News*.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

It is rumoured that Count Walewski has asked for and obtained an adjournment of the Paris Congress (which according to the latest arrangement was to have met on the 20th), on account of the ministerial crisis in England.

M. Dumon, the ex-Finance Minister of Louis Philippe, who was lately the mouthpiece of the railway directors in their frequent audiences of the Emperor, has dined at the Tuileries.

ITALY.

The Archduke Governor-General of Lombardo-Venetia is now at Vienna; and the rumour has been revived that he is seeking to obtain an extension of his powers.

The progress of the Salerno trials has again been

stopped. The arrival of Russian couriers in Naples seems to indicate that Russia has extended her mediating influence, already brought to bear on the Sardinian Government, to Naples also.

MONTENEGRO.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch: "Ragusa, May 14.—The Turks have just sustained a sanguinary defeat at Grahovo. Most of their officers were left on the field, and their guns and baggage have fallen into the hands of the Montenegrins. The scattered remnant of the Ottoman forces fled in great disorder, and have taken refuge in Trebigne. The Montenegrins are now taking the offensive."

A despatch from Ragusa, dated the 17th, states, that since the events of the 13th no fresh engagement has taken place. The Montenegrins remain at Grahovo, and the remnant of the Turkish army are at Trebigne.

The *Moniteur* states that the deplorable conflicts at Grahovo have led to new expostulations with the Porte on the part of France and of other Powers eager to act in the same sense, and that the Sultan, deferring to these counsels, transmitted on the 14th orders for the suspension of hostilities. There is, therefore, room to hope that the affair will be amicably settled.

AMERICA.

The chief news is the settlement of the Kansas question for the present. Both Houses of Congress, by small majorities, have adopted a compromise offered by a conference committee. It refers to the votes of the people of Kansas a question not relating to slavery or no slavery, but to the disposal of public lands in the territory. If the proposition made by Congress is rejected, then a convention will be called to frame a new constitution; but if it is accepted, then the Lecompton constitution will be the law of the land. The President has signed the bill. On the night of the 1st the President and several of the senators were serenaded in consequence of the passage of the English Lecompton Bill, and made speeches in response. It is said that ex-Secretary Stanton and ex-Governor Walker would soon proceed to Kansas and commence an agitation in opposition to the bill.

The question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under discussion in the House of Representatives, which had ordered to be engrossed the resolution calling on the President to take steps for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In the Senate the Paraguay resolution was taken up. The amendment striking out the clause authorising the President to use force was adopted by thirty-one to nineteen. The whole subject was then laid on the table.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There has been a discovery of large quantities of gold in Vancouver's Island, which has occasioned great excitement in San Francisco.

A letter in the *Cologne Gazette* announces that the fortifications of Konigsberg are to be strengthened, and additional forts are to be erected at Spandau, and a line of eighteen detached forts to be constructed round the town so as to render Spandau a first-rate fortress.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen's thirty-ninth birthday was celebrated on Saturday with the usual splendour. Her Majesty held a drawing-room in the afternoon, when the customary addresses of congratulation were read to her by the Bishops and the Diplomatic Corps. In the evening the principal members of the Cabinet gave splendid banquets to the more notable of their political supporters. All the club houses and theatres, as well as many west-end tradesmen's establishments and private mansions, were brilliantly illuminated. All the principal thoroughfares in that part of the town were much crowded.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Prince of Wales at the White Lodge, Richmond Park. In the evening they went to the Adelphi.

The Prince of Wales has transmitted to the Rev. Francis Le Hunte the sum of 50*l.*, as his Royal Highness's subscription towards the erection of a new church at Killarney.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

Mr. Henry Berkeley, M.P., will bring on the annual motion for the ballot, on Tuesday, the 8th of June next. It is to be hoped that the friends of the measure will muster in full force on the occasion, and that we shall not see a dozen professed supporters of Mr. Berkeley absent or unpaired.

Three candidates are already in the field for the seat for Limerick, prematurely vacated by the unseating of Major Gavin. They are Mr. John Ball (for the second time), Mr. James Spaight, Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Synon, brother of the Rev. James Synon, an influential parish priest. The city has been in a state of the greatest confusion for the last few days. On Sunday night a desperate mob from the Irish-town, with stones and bludgeons, broke in the windows of several houses; the magistrates investigated several of the cases this day, and in the majority of them it appears that the persons whose houses were thus attacked were supporters of Mr. Spaight. The nomination is to take place on Friday; the polling on Monday.

Lord Macaulay was, on Tuesday, inaugurated in the Town Hall of Cambridge, as Lord High Steward of the borough.

The *Press* mentions a few recent nominations in the

Consular department:—Mr. Brackenbury has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Madrid. Mr. Annealey, now Consul at Riga, is to be her Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam, vice Mr. R. S. Johnson, who exchanges. Mr. E. W. Mark, now her Majesty's Consul at Baltimore, is to be her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles. W. D. Dyer, Esq., is to succeed Mr. Mark at Baltimore. Mr. C. Tulin, now British Vice-Consul at Oran, is to succeed Mr. Moreton at Mobile. Robert Koch, Esq., is to be her Majesty's Consul in the Free City of Frankfurt.

On Saturday, a numerous deputation of medical practitioners waited upon Mr. Walpole, Secretary for the Home Department, for the purpose of enlisting his support and that of the Government to the Medical Bill introduced by the Hon. Wm. Cowper, M.P., late President of the General Board of Health. Mr. Walpole said that his idea was to get all the bills now before Parliament, and see what was the best measure he could frame from them. He admitted that the principles enunciated by the deputation ought to be embodied, namely, the right of the public to a guarantee as to the qualification of medical practitioners, by means of registration, at the same time to maintain the rights and privileges of different existing medical institutions. These were his opinions at the present time, but he did not wish it to be understood or to go forth that he was to be bound by them, after further investigation of the subject.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains a general order announcing that, in consideration of the eminent services of Sir Colin Campbell in India, her Majesty has commanded that that distinguished officer be promoted to the rank of "General" in the army.

Miscellaneous News.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED STORM swept over the Surrey side of the metropolis on Thursday, occasioning a great destruction of property, and injuring many persons.

BLESSING SHIPS!—Cardinal Wiseman has been fixing the gaze of Wapping upon himself during the last few days. In an open boat, in all his magnificent paraphernalia, he has been performing the ceremony of blessing six Brazilian ships. Old Father Thames, the *Tablet* tells us, has not witnessed so august a scene since the days of Cardinal Pole.

THE ITALIAN CONFERENCE HOAX.—The Bow-street magistrate has committed "Alexander Borromeo," otherwise "Dr. Tucker"—an Italian count, according to his own statement, but "manifestly a smart young Irishman," says the reporter—on a charge of defrauding the manager of the *Morning Star* of 1*l.* 1*s.*, the payment for a report of a meeting of the "Italian Conference"—the said report and "conference" being, to all appearance, entire fictions. The accused attempted to defend himself by raising a cloud of mystery—he could not call witnesses, because, by cross-examination, information was to be elicited to injure them; and so on. Bail was refused.

STATUE TO DR. JENNER.—The ceremonial of inaugurating the statue erected as a memorial of Dr. Jenner, in Trafalgar-square, took place on Monday. In the afternoon the statue was uncovered, and at about three his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived at the College of Physicians, flanking the square, where it had been arranged the speaking part of the ceremony should be gone through. A large number of noblemen and scientific gentlemen was present. The Prince Consort delivered a very appropriate address, on the inestimable benefits conferred on the human race by the great philosopher and philanthropist to whose memory they had met to do honour. Several speeches followed, and after a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness for presiding had been proposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the meeting separated.

WRITING TO THE QUEEN.—Mr. Austin Maggs, an architect and builder residing at Hereford, has been arrested in consequence of having sent a letter to the Queen, calling upon her to render up to him her Majesty's office as Head of the Church. "Your Majesty will please to remember that this application is registered in heaven, and will have to be accounted for at the judgment-seat of our Lord. I shall be happy to produce to your Majesty my credentials as Christ's vicegerent on earth." The unfortunate lunatic was very violent while in the infirmary of Hereford gaol. The magistrates have remanded him in order that his relatives may be communicated with. Subsequently his brother has appeared and has undertaken to provide for the defendant's safety. He will be removed to an asylum.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—We record elsewhere the marriage of the Dowager Countess of Effingham to Mr. Holmes. The bridegroom has for some time filled the humble position of a Scripture reader at Brighton in connexion with one of the churches at that celebrated watering-place. The bride is upwards of eighty years old, and the bridegroom about thirty, so that there is only a disparity in their ages of half a century! The affair (says the *British Standard*) is causing no small stir at Brighton, and is the universal topic of conversation in all circles. It is said that, for a long time past, the Countess has manifested great interest in the labours of the Scripture reader, and made him some valuable presents. The Countess is understood to have a princely income, worthy of her position as the daughter and the mother of a peer of the realm. The aristocratic relatives and connexions of the bride are said to be terribly excited by this most unexpected and eccentric conduct of the aged and noble lady.

THE STRAND MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—On Friday afternoon the model lodging-house for families,

erected in Eagle-court, Strand (opposite Somerset-house), under the Labourers' Dwelling Act, 1855, was formally opened by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough; and among those present were Viscount Ingestre, M.P. (the chairman of the Strand Building Company, by whom the premises were built), Viscount Ranelagh, Major-General Tremeneere, Rev. Dr. Worthington, Rev. A. J. Edouart, Mr. R. W. Fowler, &c. Previous to and after the formal opening, the company went over the building, the arrangements of which gave general satisfaction. It may be as well to inform our readers that, under the auspices of Viscount Ingestre, a company was formed in 1855 to erect the building. Miss Burdett Coutts subscribed the munificent sum of 1,000*l.*, intimating at the time her intention to endow with the interest of her investment the neighbouring church of St. Michael, Burleigh-street. The ground landlord, the Duke of Bedford, granted the site at the low rent of thirty pounds per annum for a term of about 80 years, with the power of extending the term at a pepper-corn. The site was considered to be a most eligible one, as no district in the metropolis existed where a deficiency of healthy habitations for the industrious class was more apparent, or where the rent paid was higher in proportion to the wretched and inadequate accommodation. The buildings afford commodious and well-arranged homes for nearly 40 families, and combine, under the approval of the Board of Health, every improvement in ventilation, water, and gas supply, and other advantages calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the occupants. It is estimated that at moderate rents the annual receipts will amount to 500*l.*, and the annual expenditure 150*l.*, thus yielding a clear income of 350*l.*, or seven per cent. upon the 5,000*l.* capital. To each family will be appropriated a sitting room, lighted with gas, and a bed-room, which will be let at a rental but little exceeding that of a single miserable room in the locality. Tenants will be allowed to occupy more rooms if the number of family requires it, and every sitting-room is to be provided with ranges containing ovens and boiler, and with small dressers with meat safes and coal cupboards. There is a water supply of 3,000 gallons, or 80 gallons per family. The building altogether contains 76 rooms, of which nine might be called double rooms. The average size of the rooms is 12 ft. by 10 ft. by 9 ft. clear height, and the rent averages 2*s.* 6*d.* per room per week.

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS.—From the returns which have now been received by the council, it appears that, on the whole, fifty-four local boards of examiners have been formed, of which thirty-eight have been organised sufficiently long to have been enabled to examine candidates at the previous examination, the remainder having announced their intention of preparing candidates for next year's examinations. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the thirty-eight local boards was 1,098, and from the returns it would appear that 356 are declared qualified for examination by the society's board. The following prizes are offered to the candidates, viz.:—One first prize of 5*l.*, and one second prize of 3*l.* in each of the twenty-six subdivisions of the subjects of examination. No prize in any subject will be awarded to a candidate who does not obtain a certificate of the first-class therein. The prizes will be given in money or in books, at the option of the candidate. The following prizes are offered to the local boards, viz.:—To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first-class (not fewer than ten) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 10*l.*. To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first-class (not fewer than eight) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 8*l.*. To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first-class (not fewer than six) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 6*l.*. To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first-class (not fewer than four) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 4*l.*. No local board can receive more than one of these prizes. These sums may be applied by the local boards to the payment of the expenses of the examination, or otherwise, as the board may deem best for the promotion of the objects for which it was instituted.

Literature.

Essays. By the late GEORGE BRIMLEY, M.A., Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited by W. G. CLARK, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

It is not yet twelve months since our columns contained some brief notices, by different writers of the day, of the late George Brimley, whose early death was affectionately deplored by all to whom he was known, or by whom his writings had been enjoyed. Now that this volume comes to us, stirring many deep and painful emotions—yet not unmixed with pleasure and thankfulness—it may, perhaps, be permitted us, for a moment, to step half-aside from our critical impersonality, and to indulge ourselves in the expression of profound admiration and tender regrets. It seldom falls to the lot of a man to have more than a very, very few such friends as Mr. Brimley. He was a man whom God had

richly endowed,—of exquisite fineness of faculty, of large breadth of sympathy, of a most generous spirit, and full of truth and sincerity. His elegant culture and brilliant conversational powers made him one of the rarest of companions;—and the respectful consideration he ever manifested for the convictions and feelings of those from whom he differed, permitted such as were most widely separated from him, by ecclesiastical or political views, to become his intimate and confiding friends. He was so kindly and unpretending, even when most splendid in discourse or most triumphant in argument, that his inferiors never felt his superiority, until reflection afterwards taught them to appreciate the truth and power of his criticism, and the variety and depth of the thoughts with which he had penetrated their minds. That he became all he was, that he accomplished all he did, may well surprise the friends, who now know fully what a struggle with a "cruel malady" he had to maintain ever since he was twenty-two. If sometimes nearly subdued by depression or pain, he soon rose up manfully and victoriously; and, to the last, kept a heart of courage, and a genial enjoyment of the world, society, and art. Those who knew him best, feel that his departure has made vacant a place that cannot be filled again; yet, while walking now in the shadow of death, they are not without the gladness of the great hopes, which break forth from the truth he himself confessed with dying lips—now inscribed on the cross that marks his resting-place—*Mercy and Truth are met together.*

What Mr. Brimley was as a writer, this volume will show. It is prefaced by a short biographical sketch, in which we find a few lines, quoted from a letter written soon after Mr. Brimley's death, describing his character and recognising his great abilities:—we think the writer must be Mr. Arthur Helps:—

I believe he was an unusually good man, whose goodness was not always prominent to the ordinary observer, but who was intrinsically faithful, true, brave, and affectionate. . . . His death is really a loss to literature. He was certainly, as it appeared to me, one of the finest critics of the present day. We shall not soon meet with his like again.

Mr. Clark, in his right-hearted and interesting preface, explains the occasional character of this volume. Mr. Brimley's writings, with one exception, (the paper on Tennyson in the *Cambridge Essays*, 1855,) have all been published anonymously. They consist of articles contributed regularly to the *Spectator*, and occasionally to *Fraser's Magazine*, during the last six years of his life. This sort of employment "suited him under the circumstances better than any other, as his bodily feebleness forbade him to attempt any work of scope and difficulty corresponding to his mental powers. To this, his appointed task, he devoted himself with conscientious diligence. Papers found after his decease show the pains he took to qualify himself for the responsible duty of a literary judge, by careful study and elaborate analysis of the books he was about to criticise. Undertaken in this spirit, his work interested and amused him, while at the same time he was cheered and gratified by the attention and admiration which his articles received." After his death, Mr. Brimley's friends—and he numbered amongst them some of the noblest and most eminent of our living literary men—could not but regret that he "should have left no adequate memorial of himself." The object of this publication is to supply such a memorial. From the abundant materials, furnished by six years' assiduous labours, Mr. Clark has had to select "such papers as have a permanent and still present interest." He tells us that a reperusal of them has raised his previously high opinion of their worth; and expresses his "confidence that the intrinsic merit of the volume will commend it to thinking readers, and acquit Mr. Brimley's intimate friends, in their eyes, of undue partiality." We cordially subscribe to these words:—if these *essays* had not been collected, not only would the author's friends have suffered a loss, but literature would have been deprived of one of the most delightful and precious volumes of criticism that has appeared in these days. We thank Mr. Clark for what he has done; if we suffered ourselves to complain, it would be, that he has been too sparing in these reproductions. We think another volume like this might be put together to everybody's satisfaction; consisting partly of fragments of criticism, not less worthy, though less complete, than the best things in this volume; and partly of articles on topics of the day, which, in spite of their seemingly ephemeral interest, would be found, from the character of Mr. Brimley's treatment of them, to have in them something of the enduring value and attractiveness of Coleridge's *Courier* and other articles, reprinted as *Essays on his own Times*.

The most important essay here republished, is that to which we have already alluded, on *Tennyson's Poems*. It excited great attention when it appeared three years ago; and was unanimously, as far as our experience goes, ad-

mitted to be incomparably the most discerning and truthful interpretation that Mr. Tennyson's poetry has ever received. It combines with special critical inquiry, such an exposition of the principles, and such an illustration of the spirit and method, of the highest poetical criticism, that it must be placed quite by itself, as the finest effort of the kind that has been perfected by a contemporary writer. To every cultivated reader the essay will disclose the wonderful clearness of perception, the delicacy of feeling, the pure taste, and the remarkably firm and decisive judgment, which are the characteristics of all Mr. Brimley's writings on subjects that really penetrated and fully possessed his nature. Whoever, having poetical sensibility at all, would know "why Mr. Tennyson is placed so high among poets as his admirers are inclined to place him," and what is "their reason for their faith," can hardly fail to derive from this essay valuable help to the enjoyment and true appreciation of his poems. Those who are lovingly familiar with Mr. Tennyson's works, will feel the truth and suggestiveness of the pages which trace his growth and advancement as a poet; and, by the clear analysis of the detail of several poems, will find that his unflagging activity of imagination, his perfectness in art, and his fulness of meaning, even in the slightest touches of pictorial presentment, become to them "fresh sources of wonder and enjoyment." Considering the altogether immeasurable nonsense that was written by Mr. Tennyson's critics on the appearance of *Maud*, it is worthy of special mention, that Mr. Brimley, without resorting to subtleties or special pleadings, gives a point of view for that poem, from which its art-purpose and moral significance are as apprehensible and admirable as the special beauties which none have denied that it contains. And throughout the entire essay there is much original and truthful thought, on the proper function of the poet, and on that highest poetry, which "gives the law as well as the special instance,—interprets humanity as well as some individual life,—and becomes highest by blending the universal with the particular." But it is from the fine treatment of the *In Memoriam* that we shall make an extract, as a specimen of Mr. Brimley's powers, and of the spirit of the more earnest of his writings. He is replying to an objection that has been taken—that such a record of personal sorrow as we have in the *In Memoriam* is exaggerated, morbid, and unhealthy:—

"There are thousands of men and women whose affections are akin to those of these great poets, and who are grateful for the power of reading in beautiful poetry an adequate expression of their own deepest feelings. We know that such persons find in *In Memoriam* the sort of consolation and strength they find in the Psalms of David. The *suspiria de profundis* of great minds give articulate expression to, and interpret the sorrows of lesser minds, which else would darken life with 'clouds of nameless trouble,' and perhaps never find a peaceful solution."

"But the personal motive of *In Memoriam* is quite inadequate as the standing-point for criticism of the poem."

'The imaginative was
That loves to handle spiritual strife'
is operative throughout; and, as Coleridge says of love,
'All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
Are all but ministers of love,
And feed his sacred flame.'—

So, *In Memoriam* traverses the widest circuit of thought and feeling in search of nutriment to its mood, and represents the night-side of the soul as rich in objects and as various in hues, as the side illuminated by love and joy, but all in sad greys and browns, or shining with the tender grace of the moonlight or starlight which the brilliance of the full day conceals. There is as much variety and beauty in this aspect of life, as in the other; and as God has created us with large capacities for sorrow, and has placed us in circumstances which give those capacities ample employment, it is, perhaps, quite as sensible to inquire what possible meaning lies in this arrangement, as to ignore the fact altogether; and quite as religious to presume that it has some beneficent meaning, and is not without a gracious design in training men to virtue and blessedness, as to attempt to baffle the arrangement by drowning the voice of nature in pleasure or in action. If all life but enjoyment and action is morbid and unhealthy, the world has been strangely misconstrued. The mere comfort and serenity of the human race seem not to have been leading objects in its design. Had the Epicureans been consulted at the creation, they could, no doubt, have suggested several improvements. As a late eminent judge remarked, they would have had it rain only during the night; and with Porson, when Parr, 'the schoolmaster run to seed,' pompously asked him, 'Mr. Professor, what do you think of the existence of physical and moral evil?' they would reply, 'Why, doctor, I think we could have done very well without either.' Unfortunately, neither Epicurean, nor stoic, nor egotist of any school or sect, was taken into counsel when the foundations of the universe were laid. And Mr. Tennyson, finding himself in a world where sorrow alternates with joy, and in a nation whose humour, even, has been supposed to have a serious and saturnine cast,—having heard, too, we may presume, of a text in a certain book which says, 'Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted,'—and having himself lost a friend, who was as the light of his eyes and the joy of his heart, has not thought it an unworthy employment of his poetic gifts to bestow them in erecting a monument to his friend, upon which he has carved bas-reliefs of exceeding grace and beauty, and has worked delicate flowers into the cornices, and adorned the capitals of the columns with emblematic devices; and upon the summit he has

set the statue of his friend, and about the base run the sweetest words of love with the mournful accents of grief—the darkest doubts with the sublimest hopes. The groans of despair are there, with the triumphant songs of faith, and over all, in letters of gold, surmounting the mingled posies which tell of all the moods of the human mind through its glass of mourning, is the scroll on which one reads from afar, "I am the Resurrection and the Life. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

The essay on Wordsworth's Poems, while less elaborate than that on Tennyson, is even deeper in thought; and there are passages on the poet as teacher,—on Byron, Scott, Shelley, and Wordsworth, as the representative poets of their age,—and on the prominence given in Wordsworth's poetry to the reciprocal action of external nature and the mind of man, which, had we space, we should delightedly transfer to our columns. The essay will be ranked by Wordsworth's admirers, with what Coleridge and Wilson have written of the inspiration and principles of the great poet, who, more than any other of the poets of the century, has deeply and permanently influenced the mind of the age.

The briefer essay, entitled *Poetry and Criticism*, deals with a subject on which Coleridge and Leigh Hunt have been vague, and Southey and Landor arbitrary: and Mr. Brimley—without claiming for him the gifts which they have used splendidly, but to little profit, on the theme—may be justly said to have sketched the outline of a theory of poetry, likely to stand the test of criticism, and to be itself the basis of sound criticism. At least one may get from him all that he promises—"some tolerably clear notions on the essential characteristics of poetry, both as mental process and product—on the nature of poetic insight, and of poems."

In another essay, taking *The Angel in the House* as a starting point, Mr. Brimley gives us a very beautiful and strikingly original discussion of the proposition,—That wedded love is superior to the love of courtship as a subject for poetical treatment. A singular topic, some one will say, for a bachelor in college!—but a subject to which Mr. Brimley was evidently prompted by the essential purity and sweetness of his nature,—qualities, which manifest themselves very finely in every page of this essay. "We believe," he says, "that the emotional and truly human life of a man and woman, so far from being over when, from lovers, they become husband and wife, then only begins to attain its full growth and capacity of bearing fruit and flower of perennial beauty and fragrance;" and he proceeds to indicate the real poetical capabilities of wedded love, and the sort of treatment they require in being wrought into actual poems. Quoting, in the course of his discriminating and deep-hearted observations, the common saying, that "with marriage, the romance of life is past," he nobly breaks out—

"The romance of life gone! when with the humblest and most sordid cares of life are intimately associated the calm delights, the settled bliss of home; when upon duties, in themselves perhaps often wearisome and uninteresting, hang the prosperity and the happiness of wife and children; when there is no mean hope, because there is no hope in which regard for others does not largely mingle—no base fear, because suffering and distress cannot affect self alone; when the selfishness which turns honest industry to greed, and noble ambition to egotistical lust of power, is exorcised; when life becomes a perpetual exercise of duties which are delights, and delights which are duties. Once romance meant chivalry; and the hero of romance was one who did his knightly deeds, and was true and loyal to God and his lady love. If with us it has come to mean the sensual fancies of nerveless boys, and the sickly reveries of girls for whose higher faculties society can find no employment, it is only another instance in which the present is not so much wiser and grander than the past, as its flatterers are fond of imagining. To us it appears that where the capacity for generous devotion, for manly courage, for steadfast faith and love, exists, there exists the main element of romance, and that where the circumstances of life are most favourable for the development of these qualities in action, they are romantic circumstances whether the person displaying them be, like Alton Locke, a tailor, or like King Arthur, a man of stalwart aim and lordly presence. Nor do we see that the giants, dragons, and other monsters of the old romance, are in themselves one whit more interesting than the obstacles that beset the modern true knight in his struggles to perform manfully the duties of his life, and to carry out the noble spirit of that vow which he has solemnly taken at the altar, to love, comfort, honour, and keep in sickness and in health the woman who has put her youth, her beauty, her life, and happiness into his hands."

We find ourselves compelled to pass without a word the papers on "Edmond," "My Novel," "Black House," "Westward Ho!" and Wilson's "Notes Ambrosiana." Of that on Carlyle's *Life of Sterling*, which is brief and fragmentary, we can only remark, that Mr. Brimley has no spark of sympathy with the estimate of Christianity taken at Weimar and Chelsea; yet learns from Mr. Carlyle the lesson,—a lesson that interferes with no creed,—that honesty of purpose and resoluteness to say the thing we believe to be the true thing, will give heart to a man's life, when all ordinary motives to action and all ordinary supports of energy have failed like a rotten reed."

The closing essay of the volume, on *Comte's Positive Philosophy*, exhibits aspects of Mr.

Brimley's mind which are scarcely apparent in any other part of the volume; but well known to those who are able to attribute other papers published anonymously to his pen. Here we see the precision and firmness of his intellectual grasp, his clear and acute reasoning, and his capacity for science, and, still more, for philosophical speculation. Auguste Comte himself, before he died, in his "Catechism of Positive Religion," completely smashed-up the pretensions of his Positivism to supply the place of the metaphysical and theological beliefs and sentiments which he proposes to supersede; but there are still infatuated persons for whom we could heartily desire a reading of Mr. Brimley's solid and brilliant critique. Listen to its solemn and telling close:—

"But if all else prospered with the positive philosophy—if demonstration compelled us to admit its law of historical evolution—if it provided aims and motives to individual or social conduct—there remains one objection fatal, in our opinion, to its presumptions. It professes the power to elevate human life to heights of felicity and knowledge of which we as yet only dream—that it will bring round the golden year for which poets have tuned their most stirring songs, and prophets yearned upon their watch towers; and could it perform all its votaries promise, what would be the meritable result? Undoubtedly that, the lovelier and richer life grew—the higher in dignity, the firmer in purpose, the fuller of grand results—the fiercer would rise the longing for immortality; the more would the men and women of the 'crowning race' shrink back appalled with horror from the thought of personal annihilation. By this contradiction the scheme stands condemned in the moral judgment. Probably, were it to become the creed of the world, it would be condemned not by such contradiction, but by belying the promises of its author, and by degrading and sensualising human life till man would care as little about death as a dog does, or rather seek it as soon as his sensual faculties were so impaired that life yielded less physical pleasure than pain. If a practical test of the positive creed be wanted, there is one ready at hand. Let any one follow to the grave the wife, the child, the parent he has loved and lost, and seek to comfort himself by the reflection that the loved one is absorbed in the *grand être*—in the totality of organised life existing through all time in the universe! No! whatever speculative difficulties may beset and bewilder us when intellect is busy, and feeling and action suspended for a while, we shall all be glad, when bereavement and sorrow cast their shadows over our path, to take refuge on the faith of our childhood; and the words of our burial-service, 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord,' will fall upon the ear with assurance all the more sure from the doubts with which we have struggled, and the clouds of speculation that have hid the great moral verities for a time from our overstrained eyes."

Mr. Clark's biographical preface deserves one word more than we have given it;—its brevity (it is only four pages) and modesty are much more touching and effective than many words could have been; and it silently rebukes the enormous length and trifling detail, with which it has become common to write of lives much less significant than that of the author of this volume. The portrait of Mr. Brimley is a speaking likeness—has the intelligence and earnestness of his more serious moods; but is wanting in the peculiar refinement which marked his face.

God's Heroes and the World's Heroes. Being a Third Series of Historical Sketches. By J. HAMPDEN GURNEY, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's. London: Lurgman and Co.

MR. GURNEY has an excellent gift of writing historical sketches,—as appealing to the educated young, and not to scholars or well-read grown-up people, he has no equal in this particular department of literature. A wise reticence is united to a free communicativeness in his sketches,—the right thing never wanting, the unnecessary never permitted. The impression produced by each sketch is a whole one; and the stores of knowledge and good thought acquired by the reader are equalled by the earnest feeling and purpose by which a sincere mind is sure to be penetrated by the author's influence. The groups in this book are well-chosen, and the portraiture is distinct and powerful. Alexander, Cœur de Lion, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, and Napoleon, form one of these groups—admirably treated;—Joan of Arc, Gustavus Adolphus, Sobieski, Washington, Toussaint, and Wellington, another;—and in each the contrasted scenes are impressive and morally suggestive. Then we have Latimer and Xavier—where the comparison and contrast are as striking as is possible. And two glorious companies of missionaries and philanthropists complete the portrait gallery. The book has our most earnest approbation and cordial commendation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Street Preacher. Edited by Dr. Guthrie.
The Nature and Duty of Giving. By Rev. J. W. Tapper.
Death as the Christian's Sleep. By Rev. J. P. Simpson.
Sermon of One Syllable. By Rev. H. N. Bousfield, B.A.
France or England? By Isaacson (A. Herzen).
Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind. By S. Bailey.
The Cruise of the Betsey. By Hugh Miller.
A President in Council the best Government for India.
Light Beyond. Thoughts to Guide and Cheer. By Rebecca M. Redford.
The Little Guide of Adeigoole.
Readings for Young Men, Merchants, &c.
Nova Scotia as a Field for Emigration. By P. S. Hamilton.
Christ and Missions. By Rev. W. Clarkson.
The Beauties of Nature. By B. A. Edwards.
Christian Hope. By John Angell James.

Evangelical Meditations. By the late Dr. Vinet.

Lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, 1857-8.

The Indian Rebellion: its Causes and Results. By Dr. Duff.

Life and Diary of Mrs. E. Pickford, of Salisbury. By Rev. F. M'OWAN.

The Philosophy of Teaching. By J. D. Everett, M.A.

Presbyterianism, &c. By Dr. Miller.

An Introduction to Grammar on its True Basis. By B. H. Smart.

Essays, Sceptical and Anti-Sceptical. By Mr. de Quincey.

Gnomon of the New Testament. By John Albert Bengel.

Vols. II. IV. and V.

Jerusalem, &c., under Bishop Gobat. By John Graham.

Bibliotheca Sacra, for April.

Zwingli; or, the Rise of the Reformation in Switzerland. By R. Christoffel.

Science of the Ancients. (Library of Biblical Literature.)

The Gospel for the Unlearned.

The Art of Questioning. By J. G. Fitch, M.A.

Wayside Books for General Distribution.

The Common Objects of the Country. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S.

Village Dialogues. By Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A.

Cancer: its Successful Treatment without Operation. By John Pattison, M.D.

The Commentary wholly Biblical. Parts 18 and 19.

Cleanings.

A man in Schenectady advertises a clock for sale which keeps time like a tax-gatherer.

The Duke of Devonshire has ordered the opening of Chatsworth House to the public, as usual.

The oak is already getting into fine foliage, while the ash is still bare, which experience proves to forebode a fine dry summer.

Ladies of fashion in Belgravia and its vicinage, in order to produce the effect of moonlight in their boudoirs, have large blue goblets, in which a night-wick is kept burning. Fashionable moonshine!

Portsmouth is now being strongly fortified by land and by sea, under the directions of Sir John Burgoyne, and in a few years it will be rendered perfectly impregnable.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* states that the insect called "Daddy Long-legs" has increased to such an extent in the London parks as to threaten the turf with destruction.

An organ-grinder was fined 10s., at the Westminster Police-court, on Friday, for refusing to move away from a gentleman's door in Brompton when desired.

A very popular medical gentleman called on Jerrold one day. When the visitor was about to leave, Jerrold, looking from his library window, espied his friend's carriage, attended by servants in flaming liveries. "What, doctor, I see your livery is measles, turned up with scarlet fever!"—*National Magazine*.

Two Irishmen were in prison, the one for stealing a cow, and the other for stealing a watch. "Hallo, Mike! what o'clock is it?" said the cow-stealer to the other. "And sure, Pat, I haven't any timepiece handy, but I think it is 'most milking time.'"—*American Paper*.

"Big Ben" has reappeared in more than his pristine vigour. Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel, have recast him. He has been hung, and rung—to the astonishment of the teeming population of that uninviting neighbourhood. The new Big Ben is ornamented with Gothic figures and tracery, and his tone is perfect—E flat. He is about two tons lighter than he was, and is pronounced all the better for the diminution.

A gentleman, who was remarkable at once for bacchanalian devotion and remarkably large and starting eyes, was one evening the subject of conversation. The question appeared to be, whether the gentleman in question wore upon his face any signs of his excesses.—"I think so," said Jerrold; "I always know when he has been in his cups by the state of his saucers."—*National Magazine*.

The *People*, a London weekly newspaper, has ceased. The editor thus accounts for its fall:—"The refusal to publish a Sunday edition operated against us to an extent which would almost of itself have been fatal. The religious world shook their heads at a Radical journal appealing to them for support. Paragraphs which could not be excluded from any paper professing to give the news of the day were carped at. While one party clamoured for information, to help them to make up their betting-book, another turned aside at finding a notice of the theatre. Between them we have fallen."

HOW GUTHRIE GOT TO LONDON.—Dr. Guthrie has been in London, speaking at the meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, preaching in Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels, and setting the metropolitan journalists a-talking of Claverhouse, the Covenanters, &c., &c. How he happened to go let the *Patriot* tell:—"No hearer or reader of Dr. Guthrie will be surprised to learn that he is a disciple of Walton; and though not caring overmuch to bring home a full basket, he loves to fling his line over brawling brook, rapid mill race, or placid pool. A day or two last summer found him so engaged on the estate of Lord Panmure, where he is always welcome; but on this occasion, his lordship finding him at his favourite sport, accosted him with an unwonted demand:—"Doctor," said he, "I've a small account for rent—you've never paid me any rent for this fishing." "Well," replied the Doctor, "how much does it come to?" "Oh," said his lordship, "I'll compound with you. You shall preach me two sermons: one to my people down here, and the other next year in London, in any chapel I shall appoint." The bargain was struck; and to this little conversation is London indebted for the visit of the great Edinburgh preacher.

BIRTHS.

GOODMAN.—May 11, at Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. W. Goodman, B.A., of a son.
ROBINSON.—May 15, at her residence, 49, High-street, Nottingham, Mrs. John Joseph Robinson, of twins.

MARRIAGES.

EFFINGHAM—HOLMES.—April 30, by special licence, at the parish church, Preston, near Brighton, by the Rev. W. Kelly, vicar, Charlotte, Countess of Effingham, to Thomas Holmes, Esq.
JONES—UNDERWOOD.—May 11, at the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Bridge-water, eldest son of W. M. Jones, Esq., of Picketon Castle, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, to Catherine C. Underwood, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Underwood, Esq., of Fleet-street, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Alex. Wagh, D.D.
HUDSON—WEST.—May 11, at Bexley-heath Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. John Adey, assisted by Mr. Anthony Hudson, of the Baptist College, Regent's-park, Mr. Francis Hudson, of Barnsbury, London, to Miss Julia Annie West, only daughter of Mr. John West, of Bexley-heath.
LE MARE—MOUL.—May 11, at the Gravel Pit Chapel, by the Rev. John Davies, John Thomas, fourth son of J. D. Le Mare, Esq., of London-fields, Hackney, to Ellen, eldest daughter of John Moul, Esq., of Dalston.
CARSON—ROBINSON.—May 12, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the father of the bride, Mr. James Irving Carson, of Stockton-upon-Tees, son of the late Dr. Carson, of the High School, Edinburgh, to Anne, second daughter of the Rev. John Robinson, of the London City Mission.
GREG—MARTIN.—May 12, at the Unitarian Chapel, 13, Upper Brook-street, Manchester, by the Rev. T. H. Hinton, Percy Greg, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of Robert Martin, Esq., of Manchester.
GIBBS—BINNEY.—May 13, at Darlington, George Bleight, third son of the late Richard Browne Gibbs, of Donoughmore, co. Cork, Esq., to Isabella Smith, daughter of Hudson A. Binney, Esq., Darlington, and niece of the Rev. Thomas Binney.
HARRISON—ASHWORTH.—May 13, at Friends' Meeting House, Bolton, George King Harrison, of Stourbridge, to Letitia, fourth daughter of Henry Ashworth, of the Oaks, near Bolton.
SMALL—CURTIS.—May 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Chard, by the Rev. Evan Edwards, Mr. William Small, of Nottingham, to Laura, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. T. Curtis, Prospect House, Chard.
PORE—GRAVER.—May 16, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. L. Jeffery, Mr. Edmund Pore, of Oulton-street, to Mrs. Ann Graver, of the same place.

DEATHS.

WATERS.—May 9, at Albany-terrace, Worcester, Eliza Emma, third daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Waters, A.M. aged twenty-nine years.
BROWN.—May 11, Frances, widow of the late John Joseph Brown, Esq., of Prospect-place, Pockham-rye, Surrey, in her sixty-fifth year.
LOYD.—May 13, at Overstone-park, Northamptonshire, in his ninety-first year, Lewis Lloyd, Esq., the head of the banking firm of Jones Lloyd and Co., in London and Manchester during a period of fifty years, and father of the present Lord Overstone.
HUNT.—May 15, after severe illness, Margaretta, wife of Mr. Wm. Hunt, Mount Pleasant, Upper Clapton, in her fifty-seventh year, deeply regretted.
ROBINSON.—May 15, soon after birth, Charles and Henry, the twin children of Mrs. John Joseph Robinson, of 49, High-street, Nottingham.
HENDERSON.—May 16, at Mortlake, the Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D., formerly president of Highbury College, and for many years connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society, aged seventy-three years.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, lupus, scrofula, consumption, throat and skin diseases, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, diarrhoea, and other chronic disorders. See Treatise on Aconite Carbolic, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—RHEUMATISM AND ITS CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These extraordinary medicines are daily revealing their wonderful properties. Mr. Taylor, Druggist, of Rothway, writing May 4th, 1858, says, "I hear of numerous cures being effected by the use of your medicines, one of which I will mention. 'It is of a labouring man, who was so ill with Rheumatism that he could not move either his arms or his legs without the most excruciating pain, and who was completely cured by the use of your Pills and Ointment.' These medicines also will cure lambo, wens, tumours, stiff joints, contractions, enlargements, and glandular swellings. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Pending the result of the great debate in the House of Commons the funds remain very quiet, speculators evincing no disposition to operate. On Saturday Consols were a little higher than on the preceding day. Yesterday business was extremely inactive, but great firmness prevailed. Consols closed 1-16 to 1/4 per cent. higher than on Saturday. To-day the Funds are a fraction higher, owing to the cessation of the specie drain. Business, it is almost unnecessary to observe, is restricted through the pending debate. Although the operations are limited, however, they are of a favourable description, and hence the firmer tone of the market.

The money market is quiet, the demand having slackened. The Bank return, as expected, presents unfavourable features, but the efflux of gold has at last slightly diminished. Owing to the prolonged inactivity of trade, the stock of commercial bills held by the authorities is still decreasing, and their available funds are proportionably augmented. In Lombard-street, perhaps, discount operations are rather more numerous, as money can be obtained there at least 1/4 per cent. under the minimum, but the business offering is still remarkably small.

The total value of the week's arrivals of specie is not less than 718,000*l.*, of which nearly 600,000*l.* is in

Australian gold. The exports have been considerable, comprising the whole of the imports, together with a large amount drawn from the Bank. On Monday fresh arrivals of specie to the amount of no less than 582,700*l.* were announced.

A very limited business has been transacted in Railway Shares, but one or two of the leading lines have slightly improved. Indian railway shares, however, continue to decline, owing chiefly to the new creations. In addition to the two millions of Jubbulpore extension capital of the East Indian Railway Company, the Great Indian Peninsula Company are now in the market with a new issue of two millions sterling. The eagerness with which investors are prepared, in the present state of the money market, to embark in Indian government securities is attested by the firmness and high price of the new loan.

A large tea firm in Wolverhampton—Dakin, Shinton, and Co.—have suspended payments.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Consols for Account	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 per Cent.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Annuities	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
India Stock	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Bank Stock	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Exchange-bills	40 pm	41 pm	40 pm	41 pm	41	41
India Bonds	—	—	22 pm	22 pm	24	42
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,493,105	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,450,000
		Gold Bullion	17,038,105
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,493,105		£31,493,105
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,533,900	Government Securities	£9,526,503
Reserve	3,207,191	Other Securities	15,211,033
Public Deposits	2,749,169	Notes	11,113,840
Other Deposits	15,243,836	Gold & Silver Coin	779,602
Seven Day and other	—		—
Bills	877,842		—
	£36,631,038		£36,631,038

May 13, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, May 14, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

HULBERT, M., Caversham, Oxford, parchment manufacturer May 25, June 24.
JONES, J., High Holborn, stationer, June 2 and 25.
GILBEY, A., Charlotte-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, grocer, June 1 and 25.
GOODCHILD, A. T., Three Colt-street, Limehouse, ironmonger, May 24, June 28.
DENHAM, J., Bolt-court, Fleet-street, licensed victualler, May 5, June 28.
OWEN, H. M., late of White Hart-court, Lombard-street, now of Croydon, wine merchant, May 21, June 25.
WYKETT, E., Shipdham, Norfolk, miller and merchant, May 28, June 25.
BUXTON, J., Brassington, Derbyshire, grocer and draper, June 1 and 22.
BARWICK, E., Snaith, Yorkshire, printer, stationer, and bookseller, June 1 and 29.
SEDDON, J., Liverpool, shipwright, June 4 and 25.
CONSTANTINIDIS, M., Manchester and Constantinople, merchant, June 4 and 25.
SOPPET, J. G., North Shields, miller and shipowner, June 2, July 8.

Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

M'GILL, J., Great Cornam-street, Middlesex, builder, May 27, June 26.
CHAMBERS, C., jun., Bnfield, Middlesex, boarding-school keeper, May 29, July 2.
BARROW, G., and HAMMOND, G., Basinghall-street, wholesale stationers, June 1, July 2.
SPRINGHALL, J. R., Bow, engineer, June 4, July 2.
DORMER, J., Reading, builder, May 29, July 2.
GOMBERT, C., Duke-street, Manchester-square, Middlesex, milliner, June 1, July 30.
COCK, J., Portland-place, carpenter, June 2, July 5.
BEALE, J., Bridge-road, Lambeth, upholsterer, May 31, June 28.
PEARSON, B., and PEARSON, W., Stratford-on-Avon, coal-dealers, May 31, June 21.
FLETCHER, J. F., Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, surgeon, June 3 and 22.
COHEN, W., 57, Market-place, Sheffield, watchmaker, June 5 and 26.
DODD, H., Liverpool, dealer in paper hangings, June 10, July 1.
SOUTHWELL, J., Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer, May 31, June 21.
TUSTIN, J., the younger, Broadway, Worcestershire, shoemaker, May 31, June 21.
COPLAND, W., Topcliffe, Yorkshire, corn miller, June 3 and 25.
LAYCOCK, G., Sheffield, currier and leather dealer, June 5 and 25.
HUGHES, J., Raubon, Donbighshire, tailor, May 31, June 22.
CASTREE, C. W., Gloucester, auctioneer, June 1 and 29.
BEARD, J., and THOMAS, E., Cardiff, brewers, June 1 and 29.
STOCKWELL, F. W., Old Broad-street, City, bill broker, June 1, July 2.
CHARTRES, J., King William-street, City, seedsman and florist, June 1, July 2.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 17.

We had a moderate quantity of home-grown wheat offering this morning, and fine samples sold more readily, and in some cases 1s per quarter higher than on Monday last. Holders of foreign asked a similar advance, which checked business. Flour was held for more money, but met with a slow sales. Grinding barley steady sale at full prices, but other descriptions neglected. Beans and peas fully as dear. The arrival of oat

was moderate, and good fresh corn sold freely at Friday's quotations. Linseed fully as dear, and cakes unaltered.

WHEAT.		WHEAT.	
Barley.	Foam.	Barley.	Foam.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 44	48 to 52	Dantzic	48 to 52
Ditto White	48 to 52	Konigsberg, Red	42 to 46
Linc., Norfolk, and	44 to 46	Pomeranian, Red	44 to 46
Yorkshire Red	44 to 46	Rostock	44 to 46
Scotch	38 to 44	Danish and Holstein	42 to 44
Rye	38 to 44	East Prussia	40 to 42
Barley, malting	38 to 44	Petersburg	38 to 42
Distilling	38 to 44	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 to 68	Polish Odessa	38 to 40
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopol	40 to 42
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Russian	30 to 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 to 46
Peas, White	38 to 40	Barley, Pomeranian	28 to 32
Grey	40 to 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 to 42	Danish	27 to 30
Boilers	40 to 42	East Prussia	22 to 24
Tares (English new)	48 to 50	Egyptian	22 to 24
Foreign	46 to 50	Odessa	22 to 24
Oats (English new)	23 to 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	32 to 34
Sack of 280 lbs	39 to 40	Pigeon	30 to 32
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 to 34
Baltic	48 to 50	Peas, White	34 to 40
Black Sea	50 to 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	42 to 44	Dutch	22 to 24
Canaryseed	78 to 82	Jahde	21 to 23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	21 to 23
112 lbs, English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	24 to 26
German	—	Swedish	24 to 26
French	—	Petersburg	24 to 26
American	—	Flour, per bar, of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 100 to 140	—	New York	20 to 24
Rape Cakes, 60 to 70	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 to 36	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	32 to 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

SEEDS, Monday, May 17.—Not much is now passing in any description of cloverseed, the season being over, and little of any sort now offers. Canaryseed is in short supply, with a fair demand at full prices. White mustariseed is extremely scarce and very dear; brown is more plentiful and not so high. Tares are still wanted, and command high prices.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 17.

We had only a moderate supply of foreign stock to-day's market, and its general condition was very middling. A full average time-of-year supply of beasts was received from up this morning from our own grazing districts; but from other quarters the receipts were limited. For nearly all breeds, the condition of which was good, we had a moderate inquiry at last Monday's quotations. The best Scots sold at 4s 4d per stb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,950 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 210 of various breeds; from Scotland, 100 Scots, and from Ireland, 20 oxen. There was a good supply of sheep in the market, both as to number and quality. Prime breeds were in fair request, at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state, and in some instances the quotations ruled a shade lower. Lambs were in full average supply and sluggish request, at about stationary prices. About 350 lambs came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves were in short supply and sluggish request, at about stationary prices. In pigs very little was doing, on former terms.

Per stb. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	Pr. coarse woolled	4	0	4	2
Second quality	3	4	3	6	Prime Southdown	4	4	4	6
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	0	Ice. coarse calves	4	0	4	6
Prime Septs, &c.	4	2	4	4	Prime small	4	8	4	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3	6	Large hogs	3	2	4	0
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	4

Lambs 5s 8d to 1s 0d.

Suckling calves, 10s to 22s; Quarter-old store pigs, 10s to 22s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 17.

For the time of year, the supplies of both town and country, killed meat on offer here to-day were seasonably extensive. Prime beef, mutton, and lamb sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade ruled heavy.

Per stb. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	2	Inf. mutton	3	0	3	2
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Middling ditto	3	4	3	10
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Prime ditto	4	0	4	4
Do. small do.	3	10	4	0	Veal	3	8	4	8
Large pork	3	0	3	6	Small pork	3	8	4	2

Lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, May 17.

TEA.—The market continues very dull, and there is not the slightest alteration to report in prices.

SUGAR.—There is a steady demand for all good grocery qualities at fully late quotations, but inferior descriptions are neglected, although holders demand full values. In the refined market a fair demand exists for dried goods, the finer descriptions being at rather easier quotations.

COFFEE.—Several large lots are announced to-day for public competition, and prices are expected to rule firm. The demand, however, is not active; good colony qualities of Plantation Ceylon realise fully late values.

RICE.—The market continues very inactive, and the few sales effected have been at lower quotations.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 17.—The demand for Irish butter in the past week was chiefly confined to 4th Cork, and all that arrived was cleared at 9s; 3rds at 10s; Waterford fines at 10s, and Limerick at 10s, were for the most part neglected. With genial weather and the dealers buying merely to supply temporary wants, prices presented a downward tendency. In foreign of best quality no change in value, but offered at a reduction of 4s per cwt for next arrivals; other kinds were about 4s to 6s per cwt cheaper. For bacon the demand was inactive, the dealing, on a limited scale, prices 1s to 2s per cwt lower. Hams and lard nearly stationary.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 17.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes have not increased since our last report, and the imports from abroad have amounted to 574 tons from Dunkirk, 30 tons from Calais, 148 tons from Antwerp, 102 tons from Rotterdam, and 89 tons from Groningen. Good and fine samples are in moderate request. Otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state. York Regents, 140s to 150s; Kent and Essex do., 80s to 100s; Scotch, 120s to 160s; Do. Cups, 70s to 90s; Lincoln, 120s to 140s; Foreign 50s to 50s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, May 17.—We have no actual change to notice in the value of any kind of English wool. Good and fine qualities have been in somewhat improved request since our last report, but to force sales of other kinds lower rates must be submitted to, owing to the unusually small number of orders on the market from the continent. During the past week the public sales of foreign and colonial wool have been well attended, and there has been rather more animation in the biddings. Fully late rates have been maintained, and the finer qualities of Australian wool have been much sought after.

HOPS, Monday, May 17.—We have no alteration to report in the character of our market, the supply of fine samples being very limited, and prices firmly supported. Our currency is as follows: Mid and East Kents, 70s to 90s; Weald of Kents, 54s to 60s; Sussex, 50s to 54s; Yearlings, &c., 21s to 25s.

TALLOW, Monday, May 17.—Since our last report only a moderate business has been transacted in tallow, and prices have had a downward tendency. To-day F.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 58s 6d per cwt; town tallow, 52s net cash; rough fat, 2s 10d per stb.

Advertisements.

TO PROPRIETORS OF SCHOOLS AND GENERAL ADVERTISERS.

C. R. NELSON, PUBLISHER and GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENT,
25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

Advertisements inserted in all the London and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, without commission—the charges being the same as made by the Publishers of the various papers, thus saving trouble, and the advertiser having only one account without additional expense. Estimates given free of charge.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

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